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FLASHBACK

FEBRUARY 1983

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WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FLASHBACK

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A SHORT HISTORY OF JOHN CLINTON FUTRALL

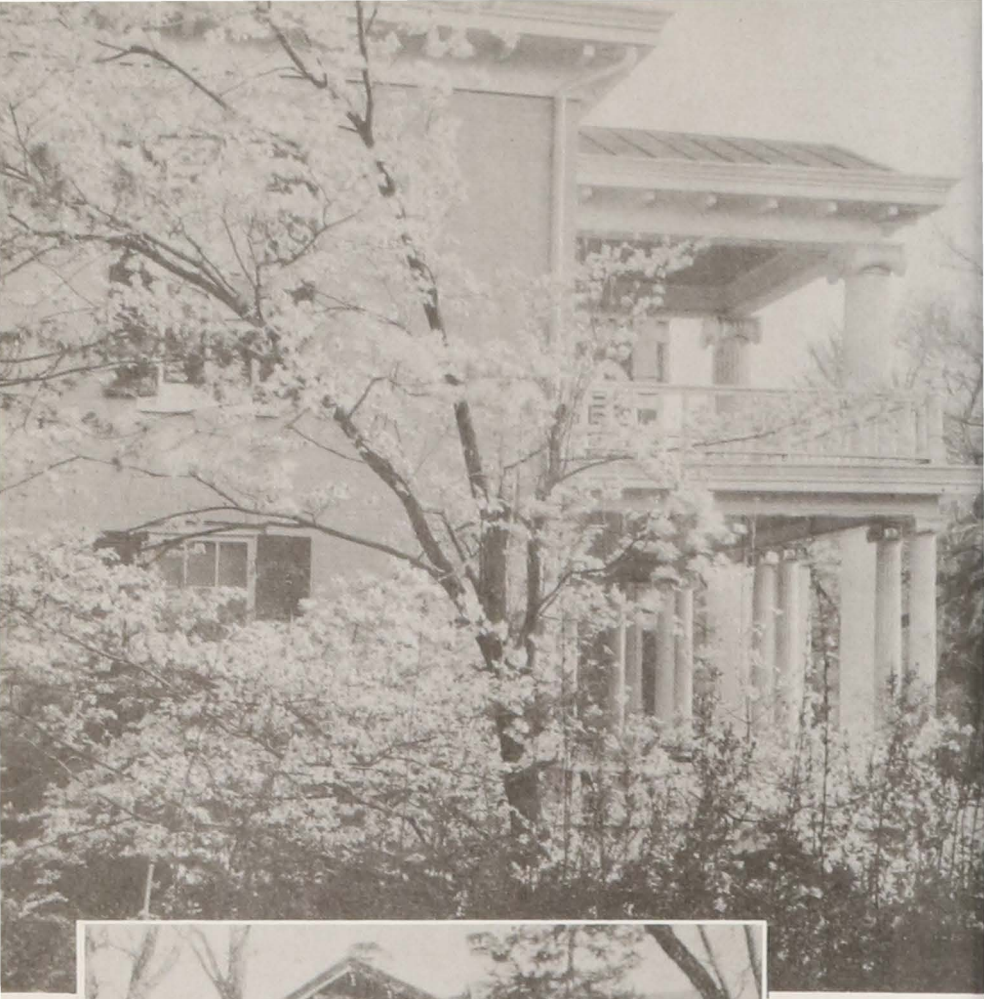
By Mark Young

The *Cardinal* for 1902 lists John C. Futrall as Professor of Latin and Historic Language. The 1914 *Cardinal* lists John C. Futrall as President of the University of Arkansas, a position he held for the next twenty-five years. During those twenty-five years, he made his mark on the University.

John Clinton Futrall was born in Tennessee in 1873. Ten years later his parents moved to Marianna, Arkansas. He attended "A.I.U." from 1888-90, but went to the University of Virginia to receive his degree. He spent time at the universities of Bonne and Halle in Germany, and came to the University of Arkansas as professor of Latin in 1894. He was made head of the department of ancient languages in 1895. In 1898 he married Anne Gaines Duke of Fayetteville, and they had two daughters, Helen and Emily. The family lived in the beautiful brick home on College Avenue, built by E.J. Stirman in 1868, and now demolished for a used car lot.

In June of 1912, President John Newton Tillman of the University resigned. John Hugh Reynolds, Professor History, was nominated as acting president by the board of trustees. Within one year, Reynolds resigned to take the presidency of Hendrix College. On July 1, 1913, John C. Futrall was made acting president. He took the office at a most precarious time. The University was under-financed and in desperate need of more appropriations. In assuming the acting presidency, Futrall was given total freedom to seek ways of meeting financial requirements. Taking the initiative, Futrall met with some Fayetteville bankers who were his friends and negotiated low interest loans to meet the upcoming payroll.

His ability to meet payroll deadlines and to run a smooth internal administration impressed the board of trustees, so on March 6, 1914, the board, meeting in Little Rock, announced Futrall as their choice for president. In Fayetteville the announcement was greeted with mixed emotions. During the internships of Reynolds and Futrall, there had been a strong inclination among the faculty to support an out-of-state person as the next head of the University. In fact, the Board of Trustees in 1913 had gone on record stating that it was imperative to nominate an out-of-state person.



A later photo by W.J. Lemke with new porch and lovely spring dogwood display

Stirman/Duke/Futrall House - photographed in 1900 showing original porch as built by E.J. Stirman in 1868

However, due to Futrall's outstanding record as acting president, the board agreed to nominate him.

When he was nominated in Little Rock, Futrall was handed a petition signed by some of the faculty requesting that someone from out of state be nominated. Once back in Fayetteville, he called the signers of the petition into his office, one by one, to discuss the matter. He told them he would not hold the petition against them, but if they wanted to resign they could. Only one person resigned.

Once again, the most pressing problem was finances. The University was growing and expanding in many directions, and the need for funds was acute. Better trained teachers wanted a higher salary, agricultural extension needed financing, the maintenance of existing buildings (and the need for more buildings) was not covered by the amount of money available. Since student tuition ran around $135 per semester, this was no place for raising revenue. The financial stability of the University remained shaky until 1917.

In 1917, Charles Hillman Brough became governor of Arkansas. Brough, a former professor of economics at the University, was well aware of the financial problem facing the institution. One of his first acts as governor was to pass Act 118, known as the millage property tax. For each mill taxed, the University would get four-ninths. At last the University was assured a constant supply of income. Together, President Futrall and Governor Brough worked to keep the University growing and stable.

This aim was threatened when World War I turned the University into a military compound. Many teachers were on temporary leave of absence, and most of the male student body was in uniform. The campus, bulging at the seams with military personnel, did acquire many new and temporary buildings as a result of the war.

The years 1918 and 1919 were bad years for Futrall. A secret student publication called the *X-Ray* attacked him, accusing him of being tyrannical and an unsatisfactory administrator. Signs were painted on campus and a mood of dissent permeated the campus. By the spring of 1919 there was serious doubt in the state about whether Futrall was an effective University president. The board of trustees met in Fayetteville on March 24 and 25, in open session, to consider these charges. No evidence to substantiate the *X-Ray* claims was presented, but two communications were recorded:

> A resolution signed by eighty-six members of the faculty, with only three refusing to sign, fully endorsing President Futrall personally, and his administration.
>
> A statement of endorsement of the president of the University signed...by practially every prominent business and professional man in the city.

A new decade brought new hope to President Futrall and the University. 1921 was the 50th anniversary of the University, and the celebration was a big event for the school, with president Futrall orchestrating the affair. In an effort to maximize the significance of the University, President Futrall stated: "The greatest single instrument that a state can possibly choose for its own development is still a well-equipped and well-supported institution."

He also stressed the University's service to the entire state, both on and off the campus, as well as its influence on the state's economic and social well-being. He was now ready to expand the University, or so he thought.

In 1923 a strong effort was made to move the departments of engineering and agriculture to Little Rock or Russellville. Various reasons for the move were advanced, one of them being that President Futrall was too domineering. This proposed movement was anathema to Futrall who felt the combination of the colleges of engineering, agriculture, education, and arts and sciences was benefitted by being housed in the same location. This was further backed by the board of trustees in a statement to the General Assembly. The effort to move the departments was not a success, and further attempts to relocate parts of the University have been fruitless.

After President Futrall had acquainted Governor Tom Terral with the need for new buildings, the Govenor and three trustees on April 6, 1925, authorized Futrall to form a building committee. This committee presented a plan on October 21 of that same year, and the present-day engineering and agricultural buildings were a result. Included also was the purchase of 100 additional acres for the University farm. Despite Futrall's pleas for more construction, it was not until 1931 that any attempt was made to raise money for the purpose. Then the General Assembly put a five cent tax on every 20 packages of cigarettes, four cents to go to public schools, one-half cent for the University, and one-half cent for the nine other colleges in the state. The General Assembly also authorized President Futrall to sell one million dollars worth of bonds to be paid by proceeds from the cigarette tax. However, in 1931 the great depression was in full bloom and no money could be raised from sale of the bonds.

As a result of the depression, also, Futrall was forced to institute cost-cutting measures. Teacher salaries were cut 14% in 1933-34 and the University budget of $802,000 for 1930-31 became $662,693 in 1932-33.

However, there were some benefits from the depression. In 1933, Futrall and T.C. CArlson presented an application to the Works Progress Administration for the construction of a library (Vol Walker Hall), the chemistry building, and a medical school building in Little Rock. Within a few years, more buildings would be built: the field house (men's gym), Razorback Hall for men, Razorback football stadium, the student union (Memorial Hall), and the home economics building. These buildings doubled the floor space of the University and helped to relieve overcrowded conditions.

In 1939, President Futrall was in his 25th year of service as head of the institution and was an institution himself. No *X-Ray* scandal was possible; his leadership was respected throughout the state.

September 12th of that year, he started for Little Rock on medical school business and was killed in a head-on collision with a truck near West Fork, Arkansas, on U.S. Highway 71.

John Clinton Futrall, President of the University, 1913-1939. "His vision, devotion and patience created a greater University, respected throughout the nation. His honest and intelligent convictions inspired rare confidence, and his fame and influence will long endure."

Following are three of the many tributes paid to President Futrall:

That we recognize in him a man of clear mind and vision, a great counselor and a great executive, one whose courage and foresight guided us past many difficulties.

That the University lost its great benefactor and friend, and its great builder...

That in the death of President Futrall the University of Arkansas has lost the one whose vision, courage, and single-minded devotion to the best interests of the institution, tempered with infinite patience in the midst of complex problems, have made possible the physical equipment, the teaching staff, and the standing of the University of Arkansas.

A PRE-INFLATION ECONOMY

by Ben Winborn

The article about recipes in the May 1982 FLASHBACK has prompted me to begin a project I had promised myself I would get done.

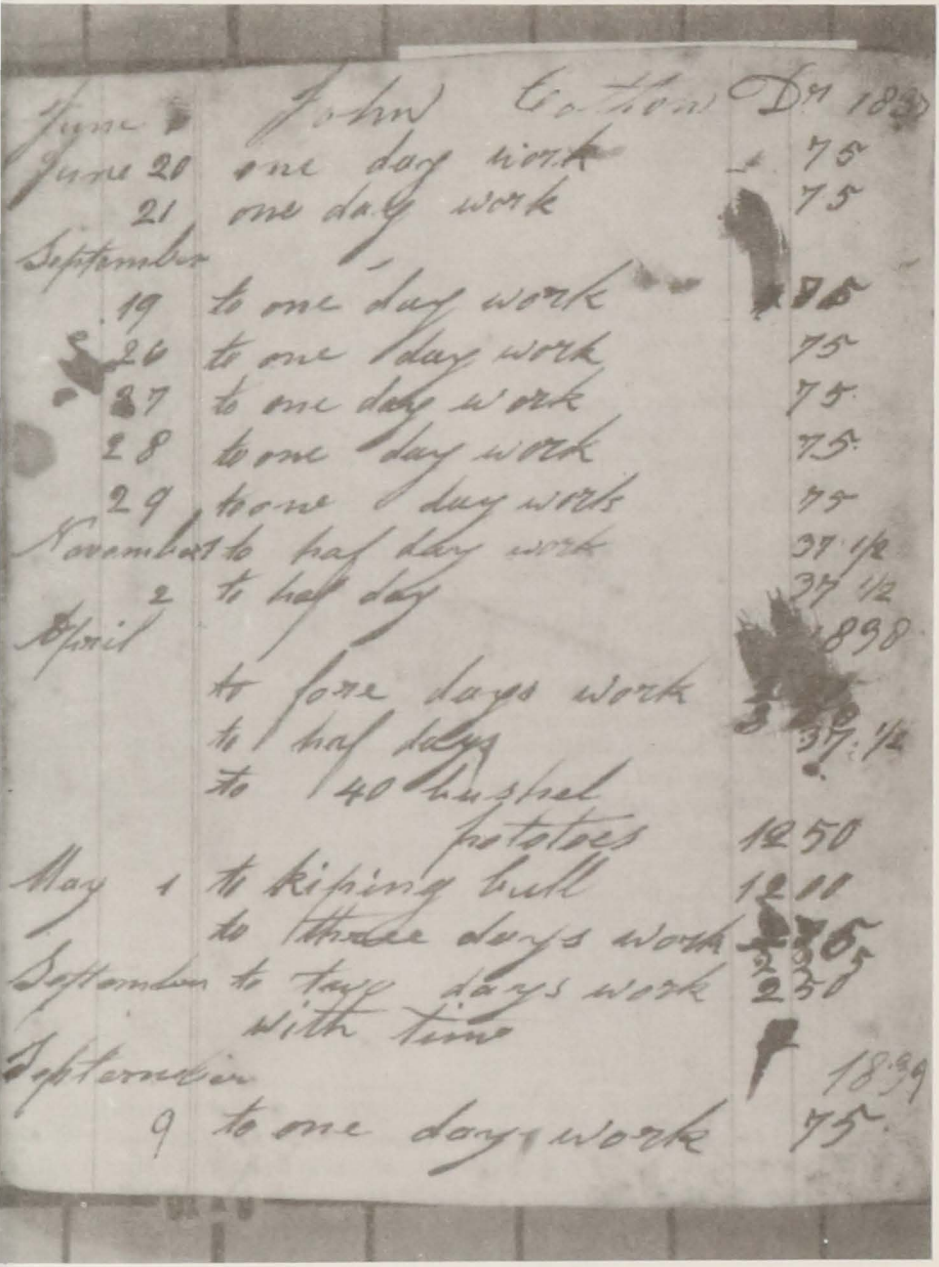
A few years ago I bought some old books at an estate sale at a home two or three blocks north of the Prairie Grove business district. I was unfortunately remiss in failing to note the name and exact location. The oldest book of the lot is a ledger type with interesting notes and entries regarding sales and labor for a period which was very early in Washington County history.

The book contains several references to John Rodgers, so I assume it was one of his belongings. On the inside "front" cover a note is made: *"John Rodgers — Columbus — Mair foled, May 12th, 1840."*

On the flyleaf *"May 11, 1857 — Paid to Jim Morgain One dollar for the Tribune — Recieved the first Tribune May 30, 1857."*

There follow ledger sheets of transactions and amounts beginning January 20, 1827:

1827	*David Curtis 1827*	*$ Dr*
January 20	*to 20 days work*	*7.60*
January 27	*to 6 days work*	*2.40*
February 10	*to 13 days work*	*5.00*
	to three hoes	*1.88*
	to cash	*12.00*
	to cash	*.50*
	to cash	*12.00*
	David Curtis 1827	*$ Cr*
January 18	*by one bushel of corn*	*.50*
	by ten bushel of wheat	*10.00*
	by four bushel of oats	*1.00*
	by 75 bushels of straw	*.75*
	by tow quarts of whiskey	*.25*
	by tow quarts of whiskey	*.25*
	by fore bushels of corn	*2.00*
	by five bushels of potatoes	*1.25*
	by one gallon of whiskey	*.25*
	by one quart of whiskey	*.22½*
	by one cow	*14.00*
	by one cow	*12.00*
	James Harris	*Dr*
July 17	*by drging (drawing?) will*	*4.50*
	James Harris	*Cr*
	by cash	*2.00*
	by cash	*1.00*
	by cash	*.50*


John Cotton Dr 1897
June 20 one day work .75
21 one day work .75
September
19 to one day work .75
26 to one day work .75
27 to one day work .75
28 to one day work .75
29 to one day work .75
November 1 to half day work 37 1/2
2 to half day 37 1/2
April 1898
to four days work
to half days 37 1/2
to 40 bushel potatoes 12 50
May 1 to hiring bull 12 11
to three days work 2 25
September to four days work 3 00
with time
September 1899
9 to one days work .75

A page from Ben Winborn's newly discovered ledger.

This little book is truly a glimpse into the past. Can any of our readers cast further light on it?

Similar entries are recorded for David Wilson, Joseph, Monroe, Aran Walton (1828), David Hallen (1832), John Cotton (1836), Simeon Macia (1839), Joel Car (1838), John Row (1838), Van Dansen (1848), Mr. Cott (1857), Thomas Butcher (1856), Richard Maxon (1852), Mr. Covey (1859), Bushrod Wooding, Mrs. Fox Humbleton Hallen (1829). Some especially interesting entries:

One pare shoes	*1.50*
18 yards of cloth	*2.62*
One pare of stears	*20.00*
Kaping 6 cattles 9 wiks (no price)	
One bushel buck whete	*.75*
One brafs kettle	*2.00*
One beril cider	*2.00*
Three wippel trees	*1.75*
One tin streainer pail	*.75*
2 doz. eggs, 2 gallons sope	*.70*

On the back of one page are the following notes:

Theodate Bornette Stedman, born April 10th, 1842
Henrietta Imstra Stedman, born May 21th, 1843

On the ledger entry for John Cotton 1839, there is a deposition stating:

Warren County Js (?)
John Rodgers being duly sworn according to law doth depose and say that the foregoing account has been faithfully maid as heretofor entered with all the credits thareto belonging and is just and fair.
Sworn and subscribed fore me, Hewlett Lott (?) this 2nd day of Oct. 1840
Hewlett Lott J. P.

It appears that later, in pencil, the ledger was used by a lady to record some favorite recipes. Although they are undated, the ingredients would appear much later than the ink entries. A note in pencil which appears to be in the same handwriting as the recipes says *"Nov. 23, School was out, 1881."* The recipes contain only ingredients — no directions. There is also a detailed instruction on how to clean kid gloves.

Tucked into the book is one page of a letter, on the back of which is a "reciept" for brown bread. The part of the letter reads: *"Can you smell my boiled dinner cooking? Wish you would drop in and help us eat it. O, but it smells good. It is perfectly awful to go on our streets and see the poor men standing around with nothing to do. The poor master says it is* **astonishing** *our people are calling on him for help — they are begging for clothes, and you know all the poor master is allowed to give them is pork & potatoes & flour — tea if they are old. Just think of such a living, and instead of the times getting better, it is growing worse. Men Willis says come in the shop and almost beg for something to do. Say they* **must** *have work. Goodby. Gert"*

Sarah (Rainwater) Chryst

EARLY FAYETTEVILLE BEAUTICIAN

(by Dorothy Ware Wilson from an interview with Mary K. Bradford. Mrs. Bradford is the daughter of James Henry Chryst, an architect, who designed buildings in Washington, D.C. and for the St. Louis World's Fair, and Sarah Rainwater Chryst, a local girl who became an English teacher at the University of Arkansas during its early years.)

On the appointed day of the weekly beauty ritual, Sarah Chryst and the Hudson family slave, Adalaide, planned and prepared a luncheon. The early-day beautician, Mrs. Baxter, (whose son was a local attorney) would come to the home of her client and perform any or all of the services the lady of the house preferred — facials, massage, manicure, pedicure, or hair care. She also sold creams and other beauty aids.

Hair coloring was a natural material, easily obtainable. Mrs. Baxter soaked a few black walnuts in a bucket of water and, with a toothbrush, brushed the coloring onto the hair around the edge of the face and let it dry. Then Mrs. Chryst's long hair was shampooed. If the weather was warm, they moved outside where Mrs. Baxter brushed and fluffed the long hair in the sunshine and warm air to speed the drying time. Then she rolled and set it in the desired fashion of the day, possibly taking time out for the prepared noon meal before completing her services.

Other aristocratic ladies of the young city who were on Mrs. Baxter's list of clients were: Mrs. McIlroy, the banker's wife, and her sister-in-law, Anne Johnson; Dr. Hight's wife; Mrs. Harris, wife of the president of the First National Bank, and Mrs. John Futrall, wife of the president of the Univ of Ark

"LOST" INFORMATION ON MARRIAGES, ETC.

By Lois N. Miller

Author's Note: I have extracted this information from Marriage Books A, B, and C (1845-1871) and D, E, and F (1871-1879) because of its interest and genealogical value. Copies of these records may be had by writing to the Washington County Court House, County Clerk's Office, Fayetteville, AR 72701. At the present time they are making copies for 50¢ per page, plus postage.

Name	Entry	Book	Page
Booth, J.H.	Sale	E	
Burrows, Marion	Consent to marry	C	531
Carlisle, J.T.	Inventory	E	89,90,91,92
Cate, Charles	Inventory	E	38,39,40,41,42
Chitwood, James	Inventory	E	77,78
Combs, Alfred B.	Consent to marry	A	71
Crawford, Ed. M.	Inventory	E	81,82
Edmonston, Jane	Marriage contract	C	229
Davidson, Abner	Appraisal of estate	E	43,44,45,54
	Inventory		55,56,57,58,59
Davidson, John	Appraisal of estate	E	26,27,28,29,30
	Inventory		
Dothero, Joel	Inventory	E	47,48,49
Dyer, Nancy E.	Intent to marry	A	124,125
	Relinquishing dower rights		
Freshour, Henry	Inventory of estate	E	2
Frost, Daniel	Inventory	E	46,76
Funkhouser, Allen	Marriage agreement	A	140,141,142
Funkhouser, John	Marriage agreement	A	164,165
Gilstrap, Benj.	Consent to marry	A	338
Gregg, Martha S.	Inventory	E	14,15,16,17,18,19,21,75
Harris, Robert	Consent to marry	C	259
Head, John C.	Inventory	E	64,70,71,87
Hicks, S.R.	Sale of property	E	62,63
Hinds, John	Inventory	E	24,25,26,50,51,52,53
Kellum, Mary J.	Marriage agreement	A	141
Kidd, Tandy K.	Intent of marriage	A	124,125
	Relinquishing dower rights		
Maloy, John F.	Inventory	E	23,63
Morrison, Henry	Inventory	E	66
Mullis, Jacob	Appraisal	E	69
Nall, Larkin	Marriage agreement	A	148,149
Newman, Jon.	App. of property	E	65
Newman, Rebecca	Marriage agreement	A	148,149
Papply, William	Marriage contract	C	229

Padens, Harison J.	Inventory of estate	E	20
Putman, Prudence	Consent to marry	B	60
Quarles, W.K.	Inventory	E	76
Raimey, Jane	Consent to marry	A	71
Reiff, John	Inventory	E	36,37
Rich, Rebecca	Marriage agreement	A	164,165
Rogers, James S.	Proof of relationship	C	411
Rogers, Sarah J.	Birth	C	411
Schiner, John	Inventory of estate	E	1
Shockly, Virginia	Consent to marry	B	272
Stafford, John	Consent to marry	B	62
Stout, J.W.	Appraisal and sale	E	68
Strickland, Jacob	Appraisal of estate	E	22,23
Strickland, Serena	Personal property	E	22,23
Strickland, Sidney	Personal property	E	22,23
Stringfield, Ed. P.	Consent to marry	B	25
Tilley, John	Sale of real estate	E	73,74
Thurman, Andrew	Inventory	E	88
Tollett, Henry	Inventory	E	92
Tollett, Ferdinand	Inventory	E	80,83,84,85,86
Trammell, Jarred	Inventory of estate	E	33,34,35
Wagnon, John	Inventory	E	61
Williams, David W.	Inventory of estate	E	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11, 12,13,60,72
Williams, W. O.	Consent to marry	C	260
Winn, James	Appraisal of estate	E	30,31,32,33,66
	Sale bill		67,87
Yeager, James	Inventory	E	77,79

OXFORD BEND CEMETERY

By Lloyd McConnell

This historic graveyard is located across Highway 45 from the "Circle C" Hissom Ranch, about one quarter mile toward Goshen and contains the graves of a number of pioneer families, among them the Skillerns, Vernons, Barrs, Greggs and Oxfords.

The earliest dated burial is 1846, but many fieldstone markers indicate an earlier use of the cemetery. There have been no burials in the past 30 or 40 years, and trees have grown up in some of the graves. Many fine old gravestones have fallen.

Four handsome granite monuments mark the Vernon and Skillern lots. A number of old gravestones of the 1850s and 1860s mark the graves of the Skillern children.

The pioneer Oxford family, who gave their name to the Oxford Bend of White River, have many graves in this cemetery. There is one row of seven sandstone markers, evidently all Oxfords, although the name is recognizable on only three and they bear no dates. In another part of the graveyard is the

founder of the Oxford clan — Jacob Oxford. Here are two attractive tombstones marking graves of Oxford children.

This cemetery also contains the graves of Samuel and Mary Gregg, possibly two of the earliest families to come to the county. Under a clump of trees in a plot enclosed by an ornamental fence are the graves of two of the pioneer Barr children.

The Walkers, whose home stood on a hill with a view of the cemetery, are also represented. There are headstones other than those mentioned here of uniform size and design, but their inscriptions have weathered away.

The burials include, among some 200 graves:

Baker, Emily, wife of C.P., 1819-1875
Barr, Albert C., 1860-1863
Barr, Isaac B., 1851-1864
Barr, Sarah E., no dates
Boyd, Elizabeth, 1811-1877
Gregg, Mary, 1800-1846
Gregg, Samuel, 1800-1865
Inglis, William, 1825-1850
Johnson, Jacob, 1819-1858
Owenby, R.E., daughter of James L. and Ava, died 1869
Oxford, Clinton, died 1862
Oxford, Didama, no dates
Oxford, Jacob, 1801-1872
Oxford, Margaret R., daughter of John W. and L., died 1872
Oxford, Martha, wife of J. J., 1847-1885
Skillern, Audley A., 1818-1880
Skillern, Emoline E., wife of Audley, 1824-1909
Skillern, Florence L., 1867
Skillern, Josephine Helen, 1857-1893
Skillern, Mary R., 1844-1860
Skillern, Narcissus, 1850
Skillern, Sarah A. (Aunt Sally), 1850-1922
Skillern, William A., 1864-1902
Vernon, Martha A., sister of William, no dates
Vernon, Rebecca, 1801-1849, wife of Robert
Vernon, Robert, 1800-1869
Vernon, William, 1829-1904
(William Anderson Hamilton Vernon?)
Walker, Adela, 1837-1863
Walker, Mary, 1844-1862
Walker, Tandy, 1815-1862

Only seasoned by the memory of yesterday is the bread and meat of today tasted in its full flavor.

Kenneth L. Patton

MEMOIRS OF ONE DAVIS FAMILY

By Lucy Davis Jones

(The following information was sent by Dorothy Byrum Keck who writes: I am sending Lucy Davis Jones' history of her family. She was the youngest daughter of Thomas and Nancy Davis and stayed home to take care of her mother until she died in 1941. Lucy then married Millard Jones, but was too late to have a family as she was 48 when she married. She had the time and memory to write a history of the old days when she was a child. I will admit she seems a little prejudiced against the Confederates as they did lose several members of the family in the Civil War. I am neutral as I had Byrum relatives fighting on both sides. My father's family also came from the South, but his grandfather and four brothers fought for the Union. However, his mother's relatives fought for the South, and the Byrums who stayed in Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia fought for the South. They lived in Washington County when I was a child, and Mary and Albert J. Byrum are buried in Blackburn Cemetery, along with Thomas J. Davis and Nancy Ann Davis.)

I am an old resident of this world, have been here for years and years. I am an old-timer and expect to stay that way. I like old times and old things. Old-fashioned things look better to me than new things.

I was born and raised in a log house one mile east of Blackburn, Arkansas, down in a hollow that was called Horse Hollow, and had hills all around it. Long years ago it used to have a lot of horses in it, running outside on a free range. Back in those days horses, cattle and hogs all ran outside. Right south of Horse Hollow was a hollow and they called it Drip Off Hollow. It had several cliffs in it where the water ran and dripped off a cliff. It sure looked pretty during the rainy time when the water ran swift.

I was born and raised on a hundred and sixty acre farm in Horse Hollow. The old residence house is still there, which looks good to me when I go and visit it. It has five rooms in it and the fireplace and chimney are still there. There were never many of us in the family. Just Dad and Mom and sixteen children are all there were of us. Nine boys and four girls were all that lived to be grown.

My brothers would stand on pine boxes around the long dining table to eat when they were small children. Mother had a little trundle bed made for me to sleep on at night in front of the fireplace. And during the day she would push it back under another bed. Sometimes the fire would pop out of the fireplace on the beds and set the quilts on fire, so we had to be careful.

My parents were both raised during the Civil War. My daddy was old enough to be a Union soldier. During the Civil War he belonged to Co. L, First Arkansas Cavalry.

My parents were married February 13, 1868. They spent fifty years of their lives one mile east of Blackburn, Arkansas in Horse Hollow. That is where they raised the whole family.

My mother's parents were Nathan and Matilda Bloyed Caughman. Her father (Eli Bloyed) and grandfather were the first settlers here in this district. They helped build the first Court House in Fayetteville which was a log

house, in the year 1826. My mother enjoyed telling her children and friends and relatives of Civil War times. Bushwhackers would go around to people and rob them of everything they could get their hands on. They would take feather beds and pour the feathers out and take the ticking to make saddle blankets out of them. During the Civil War people would take their coffee and hide it under a setting hen so they could have coffee to drink. Bushwhackers killed three of my uncles during the Civil War. One of Dad's brothers was shot nine times. His name was John S. Davis, and he was buried in the National Cemetery in Fayetteville. Two of my mother's brothers were also killed by the bushwhackers. One of them was a Union soldier named Nelson Caughman. He also was buried in the National Cemetery in Fayetteville. One of Mother's brothers was fifteen years old, and was staying home to take care of his parents. The bushwhackers shot him through the head, trying to make him tell where the Union soldiers were. His name was Taylor Caughman and he is buried in West Fork cemetery.

Alfred Caughman was my mother's brother. He used to live in Benton County in a log house that had a fireplace and a chimney to it. He carved a picture of a deer up a ways on the chimney, and the last time I saw the house and chimney the deer was still there, but it was some years ago.

Oh, those days were sad old days—during the Civil War. People had to hide their clothes in a bluff somewhere to have clothes to wear.

Well, down in Horse Hollow on the 160 acre farm there were twenty-two springs. The smoke house and goose house are there yet. When we lived in Horse Hollow we had to go a half mile to church and Sunday school and a half mile to the mail box. The nearest railroad station was Woolsey and Winslow. The first train I ever saw I thought it would scare me plumb to death. And the first time I was in Fayetteville I thought I was in Chicago, Illinois. Horse Hollow had sweet gum trees along the creeks and branches. We children would get gum off these trees and chew it.

The way Blackburn cemetery got started was that some folks were traveling through the country and a member of the family died. They stopped and buried them there on the spot of ground.

My daddy had a lot of sheep, and my brothers would help Daddy shear the sheep in the spring. The pawpaws lay on the ground and went to waste. Hogs got fat on acorns.

They had a Bloyed dinner at West Fork, Arkansas—one time in the year 1880. My mother attended the dinner and took with her my brother Harvey who was a small baby at the time. I still have a copy of the menu.

At Blackburn there used to be a large log church house. They called it Mount Sinai. I remember going there to church when I was 13 or 14 years old. South of Blackburn was a log church house called Mount Olive. I remember going to Indian Springs in my early teens; some people called Indian Springs by the name of Gum Springs. I guess the springs are still there if someone hasn't filled them up.

Back in those days we children used to go to picnics and singing conventions. Most of us went to grade school at the Old Red School House.

Mother used to weave cloth on a loom she had made and then she would

cut and make out clothes from the cloth. She used to card wool, spin it on a spinning wheel and then knit us stockings from the yarn to keep us warm in the winter. I can still remember hearing Mother running the spinning wheel, just as if it was yesterday. I liked to hear the noise of it because I knew she was going to make me something new. Sometimes she would sit up at nights and knit by a coal oil lamp.

Mother would cook green beans and greens in an iron kettle swinging across the fireplace, and she would cook light bread in a Dutch oven on the fireplace. She was surely proud of the first cookstove and sewing machine she had.

My brothers would take a wagon sheet and put it on the ground, put their oats on it, then get some sticks and fix them on the end so they would flop, flailing the oats out of the chaff. Then they would put the grain through an old-time wheat fan my dad had and finish getting the chaff out. Then Daddy would take the oats out and sow them in the field. My sister Mary often helped my brothers flail the oats.

We had lots of hickory nuts and walnuts back in those days. My sister Mary who was ten years older than I used to cook walnut and hickory nut cakes at Christmas. My daddy raised blueberries, gooseberries and rhubarb. My brother set out several cedar and sugar maple trees, and along in February Daddy would tap the sugar trees. Mother would take the sap and boil it down to make syrup.

Daddy also raised cabbage, turnips, parsnips and Irish potatoes. He dug a deep hole in the ground and put them in it, then put boards and dirt across the top. They would keep all winter long, as did the sweet potatoes he buried in the sand in front of the fireplace in the basement.

In the spring wild turkeys could be heard gobbling at night. Back in those days, squirrels used to be good to eat. My brothers would go out on a rainy day, kill a squirrel and bring it in for Mother to fry or make soup to eat with cornbread.

We had a black mule which my brothers would take out to plow the fields. When the dinner bell rang, the mule would always answer first. We always kept a good milk cow and chickens of some kind.

There were a lot of snakes in Horse Hollow—copperhead snakes—and we could hardly keep them out of the house.

On this hundred and sixty acres were two wells of water, two apple orchards, a good peach orchard, and about four meadows. There was lots of hay to be cut every summer. We had Rome Beauty apples, Ben Davis apples, Johnson apples, Black Twig apples, Hickory Jack apples, and Brimenham apples. He had white freestone peaches and a red peach, as well as one called October peach. Mother had a fruit dryer and dried apples and peaches every fall. Also, they made sorghum molasses each fall. Daddy had a good cider mill and we had lots of vinegar. Mother made persimmon beer and apple butter in the fall of the year.

In the fall the smokehouse would be filled with fresh meat, ribs and backbones, shoulders, sidemeat, hams and lard. My brothers kept lots of good firewood to burn in the winter time, and we would pick up chips for

kindling. Mother had an ash hopper and made her own lye and lye soap.

Daddy used to raise pigeons and Mother raised geese and guineas.

Horse Hollow used to have lots of Chinquapins in it, and we had good times hunting and gathering chinquapins and wild grapes.

House raisings, rail maulings and quiltings were plentiful. I remember some of the times that Fred Starr talks about so much. I have been through some of them. I can remember riding in a covered wagon with the bows and wagon sheets over the back in the old days.

My daddy was a cook in the Civil War. He had a wooden box that he kept his grub in and it was put together with old-fashioned nails. I still have the box and his ink bottle that he kept his ink in during the Civil War.

I lived around West Fork for twenty-two years. I lived with my mother for forty-eight years. I now live two miles west of West Fork on the Hog Eye Road, called Highway 170, on a creek called Thorn Bush Creek.

Editor's note: Unfortunately, the above account is not dated, but it can be assumed that it was written after her mother's death in 1941. A brief family history is as follows:

John Davis, b. March 17, 1791 married Catherine Elkins, b. May 1, 1808. Parents of the following children: Thomas Davis, John Davis, George Davis, Nathan Davis, Robert Davis, Sarah Davis, Lizzie Beth Davis, Martha Davis, Jackson Davis.

Nathan Caughman, b. May 15, 1792 married Matilda Bloyed, b. March 22, 1807 in Gipson Co., Indiana. Nathan was b. at Bowling Green, Ky. Parents of the following children: William, Seaborn, Nelson, Taylor Isaac, Mary Ann, Alfred, Lizzie Beth, and Nancy Ann Caughman.

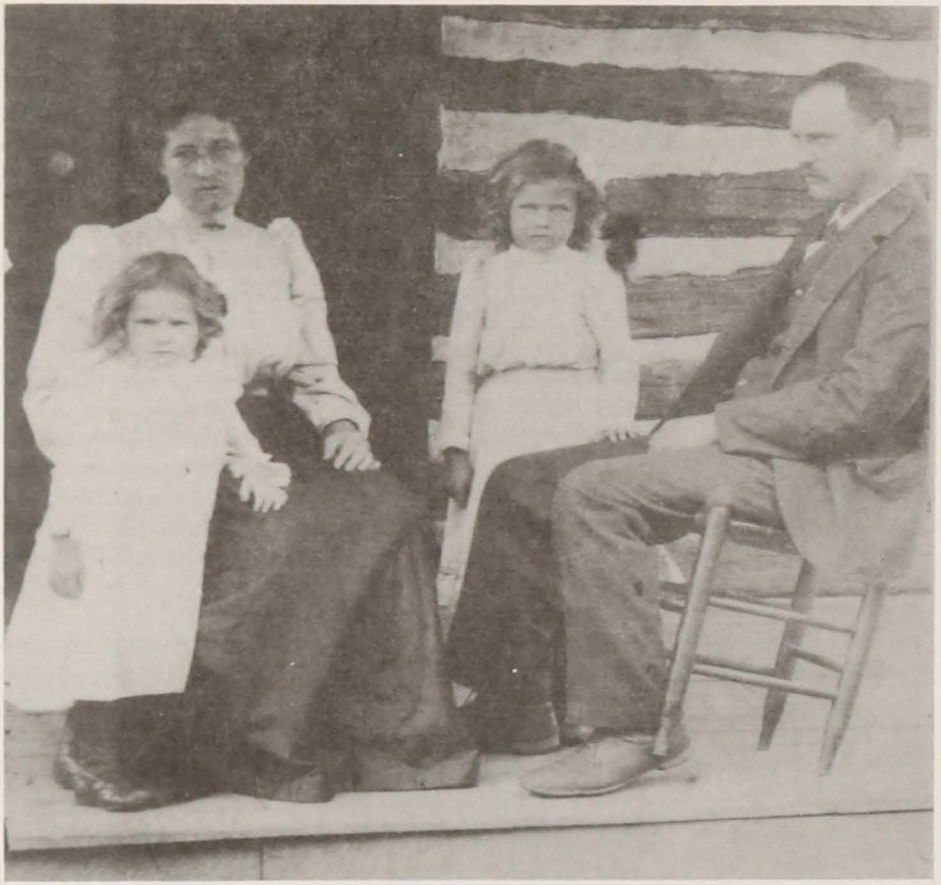
Thomas Jefferson Davis, b. March 12, 1845, d. Sept. 2, 1918, m. Nancy Ann Caughman, b. Jan. 15, 1852, born on West Fork of White River, which is now the old Andy Karnes place, d. April 30, 1941.

Dorothy Byrum Keck's own memories are a worthy addition to the above story of life in late 19th and early 20th century Washington County:

I am a descendant of three generations of Washington County residents: My great-grandfather, Thomas Jefferson Davis and his wife, Nancy Caughman Davis; my grandparents, John Nathan and Viola Southern Davis; my mother Sylvia May Davis Byrum. My grandparents lived in a hollow next to Horse Hollow near Blackburn. I spent about every summer with my grandparents until my grandmother died in 1930. We visited after that as my Byrum grandparents also lived in the Blackburn area, as well as other relatives.

My grandfather had a matched pair of grey horses and he always met us at the depot in Winslow when we came by train from Kansas City, Missouri. The few times we came by car, I can remember fording the creeks as there were few bridges in those days. We enjoyed riding in my grandfather's spring wagon as it was so different from living in Kansas City.

Going to church was fun as we usually walked and got to meet a lot of people. The men sat on one side of the church with the boys, and the women and girls sat on the other side. I don't remember the name of the



John Nathan Davis, wife Viola, daughters Sylvia and Pearl

church or the denomination, but it seemed to have a lot more spirit than the ones I was used to in Kansas City. They had Decoration Day picnics at Blackburn cemetery and everyone brought a basket dinner. I couldn't believe that I had so many relatives; at my grandmother's funeral I was sure that many people couldn't be related to me, but they were. My mother had only one sister, but both her parents came from very large families. Thomas and Nancy Davis had 16 children and raised 13 to adulthood. My grandmother, Viola Davis, was the youngest of 13 Southern children of Stephen Marion and Sarah Ann Southern. Both her parents lived to be 90.

My grandfather had a dog named Old Joe that looked after us kids and played with us. I was afraid to gather eggs as quite often there would be a snake in the nest. My grandfather raised bees and there was always a big glass bowl of honey on the table. They raised all their own fruit and my grandmother had wonderful peach cobblers. She dried apples on trays in the sun and made fried fruit pies in the winter.

My mother used to say she was raised in a barn, as the house or log cabin

in which she was born was later used for the barn after my grandfather built a better house. Grandfather had only one arm, but he could do anything anyone else could do. He had been given a better education as his parents thought he would not be able to farm. At first he was a court reporter for Judge Isaac Parker, before he was married and had a teacher's certificate. I know my mother taught school at the school where my father's younger brothers and sisters went to school.

My grandfather was a justice of the peace and my mother said she and her sister used to peek around the corner when he was performing a marriage ceremony. My grandfather moved to Neosho, Missouri after my grandmother's death and ran a fruit farm. He lived to be 86 but never remarried. His mother and sister lived in West Fork and we used to visit them every time we were down there. She lived to be 89 and was very alert.

My grandfather lost his arm in an accident at a sawmill when he was 12 and had a hook he attached to lift things with, so had the use of both arms. It never seemed odd to us as he was not self-conscious about his arm.

I have many more memories that I can't express, but I only wish that my daughters could have had the Arkansas summers that I had.

Three little maids in 1871 high fashions.

WAR ON THE BORDER

In 1917 a Mexican General was stirring up trouble along the Mexican border, and actually made a small invasion of the United States, moving in on an Arizona town.

The Arkansas National Guard was immediately mobilized. I remember when they drilled in the park at Prairie Grove, taking in new members of the battery, before going to a military camp. I watched them drill, but as I was only 16 years old, did not join.

The unit was sent to New Mexico as Company B, Second Arkansas Infantry, National Guard U.S.A. The senior officer was Captain Lloyd Parsons, with Samuel B. Thorpe, 1st Lieutenant, and Edward K. Hopper, Second Lieutenant.

Sergeants were: Geroge E. Elderson, Marion S. Sisemore, Richard B. Willis, John C. Martin, J.F. Thompson, James H. Morton, Otto B. Hands, and Guy A. Rogers.

Corporals: Edgar B. Smith, Albert P. Dunigan, William D. Burgin, Demitris R. Eoff, Orval C. Thompson, Harry W. Sandford, and Ivan R. Williams.

Efton Watts and Roy S. Bayless were listed as cooks, Joel H. Fallin, Artificer, and John L. Schoolfield and Charles B. Skillern as Musicians.

Privates in the Fayetteville company included Etill J. Ashby, Luther Atha, Vert V. Atkinson, James R. Banks, Vivian Bell, Oliver Boyles, Emmett T. Brice, Claude T. Brooks, Robert R. Brooks, Kyle Broyles, John W. Carter, Joseph H. Coffin, Charles H. Crockett, William Robert Day, Carl A. DeFord, Fred L. DeFord, Clell Dildy, William H. Dixon, Burchard A. Drake, Harry L. Eaton, Denver H. Fritchey, Groger C. George, Steve G. Georgenis, Charles H. Giles, Sanford F. Gillogly, Ike Golstein, Walter Greenacre, Thomas L. Grisson, John R. Henbest, David H. Henderson, Charles B. Hollett, Francis M. Ivey, Jarrell J. Ivey, Robert Jordan, Roy W. Keen, James H. Knox, Herbert W. Lewis, Mallie Lewis, Earnest A. Lucas, Charles F. McDonald, Martin P. Melvin, Maynard G. Montgomery, James Moore, James C. Pettigrew, Lee Robinson, Edgar L. Rough, Silas H. Roy, Clarence M. Russell, Gen L. Sandford, James L. Shearer, Floyd Shelley, Maurice T. Soule, Julius O. Stilwell, Elbert M. Tatum, George W. Thorp, Issac L. Thompson, Herbert Vogel, Leonard Walker, Bert West, Kenneth Williams, Leroy Williams, and Andrew Wozencraft. Remember them?

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

In Northwest Arkansas

by Jan Gosnell, Artist

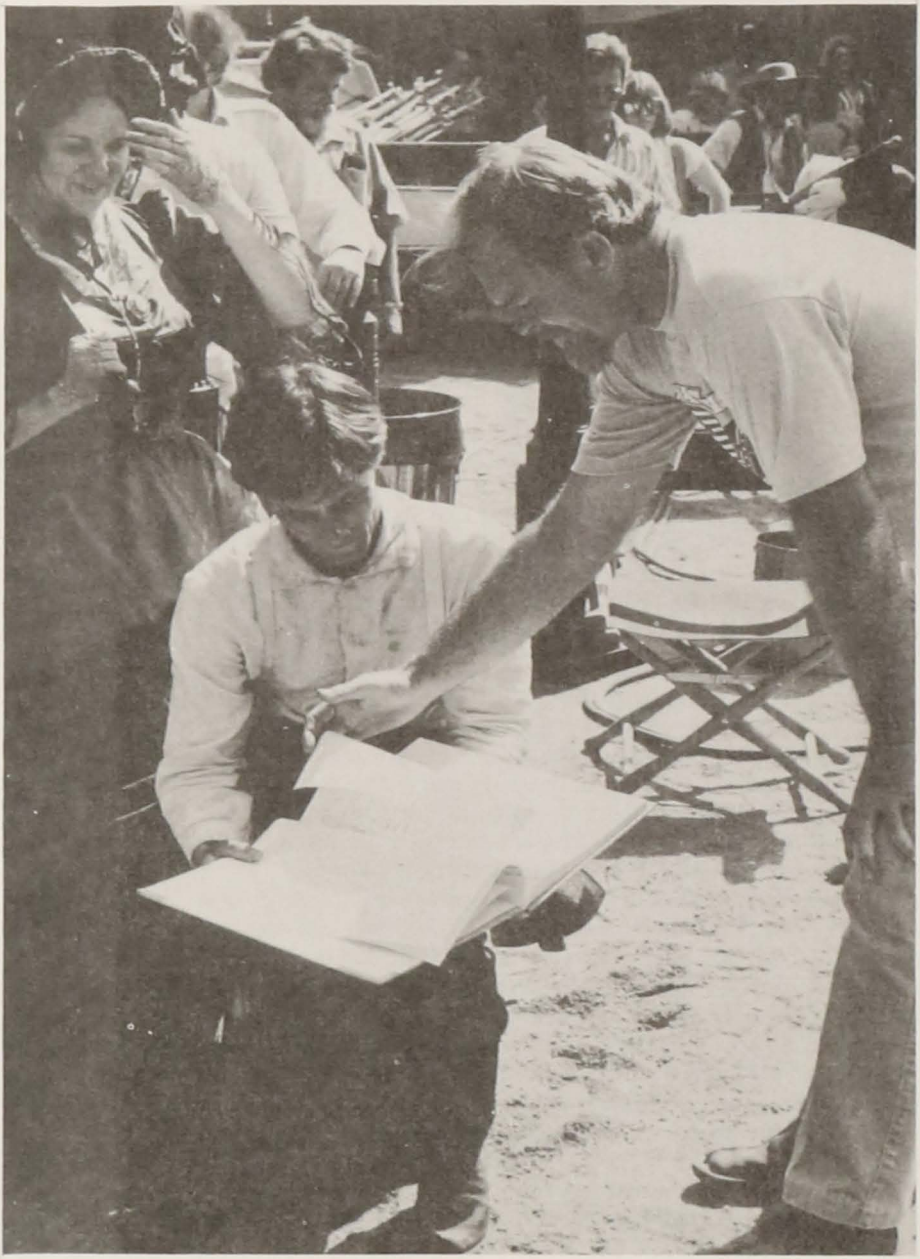
On August 19, 1981, Ralph Ivy, a friend of mine who works for the Northwest Arkansas TIMES, called me on the phone. He said a representative of Columbia Pictures was looking for an artist to do some work on a motion picture to be filmed in the area. With great anticipation, I contacted the representative, Floyd Bohanan of Springdale, to inquire about the film and the nature of the art work to be done for it.

Floyd gave me a brief summary of "The Blue and The Gray" and stated that Columbia Pictures was looking for an artist to do sketches for the main character, a Civil War illustrator for Harper's. Having cut my teeth as a kid on drawings of the Texas Revolution and World War II, I knew immediately that the job was tailor-made for me. After a restrained expression of interest, Floyd arranged what developed into three interviews.

The first was with the film's art director (soon to be replaced by Gary Lee). The second was with John Anderson, the production manager, and the third was with Andrew McLaglen, the director. For the meetings with the art director and the director, I presented a portfolio of my work and did some drawings of Civil War subject matter. John Anderson introduced me to the movies as business: We discussed money. Andrew McLaglen made the final decision. He told me to report for work in Fort Smith the day before shooting was to begin.

The first day on the set in Judge Parker's courtroom was organized bedlam. John Hammond, for whom I was to draw, appeared for his first scene as John Geyser, the artist-correspondent at John Brown's trial. It was then discovered that the actor was left-handed and I was right-handed. Andrew decided that my hand would not be used for drawing "close-ups" as originally planned. Given the chaos of the situation, I was glad to be relieved of the responsibility of drawing before a camera and an audience. Andrew remedied the situation by having me teach John how to act as if he were drawing my pictures.

The technique John and I developed together was also important for medium range camera shots. The actor's whole person would be seen as he drew in his sketchbook. His act must be convincing. To accomplish this feat, I would make a rough sketch of the desired subject, and John, also a doodler of no mean intellect, would darken the lines as he glanced back and forth from his page to the subject of his attention. The camera sees everything, but the film viewer may not!



Jan Gosnell instructing the actor John Hammond on how to draw as a graphic reporter for Harper's as Geraldine Page looks on.

During the next few days I made two valuable discoveries—the "insert" and the camera. Since motion pictures are not produced in chronological order, it was made known to me that "close-ups" of drawings would usually be inserted into the unedited film later, when time and convenience permitted. Some of the drawings ostensibly made during John Brown's trial were shot two months later on a rainy day "cover set" in an old Prairie Grove firehouse. The mechanics of the insert allowed me to step into the actor's shoes for a brief moment, shoot a photograph of the action, and leave the set to do my drawings elsewhere.

In Van Buren, a week later, I was introduced to the "matt process", another movie technique which would play a part in two of my sketches for "The Blue and The Gray". The matt process allows the photomechanical blending of animated painting with normal film footage. This technique was used first during the filming of the surrender of Vicksburg.

The script called for John Geyser to be seen sketching the Warren County court house as the victorious Union troops marched into Vicksburg. The famous building would lend a heightened sense of location recognition to the scene. Unfortunately, that court house was not at the head of the street in Van Buren. It became my job to create it there in the drawing which John Geyser would be seen sketching. John Danforth, a matt artist from Los Angeles, would later incorporate his realistic painting of the building into the background as the subject from which the illustrator would be seen drawing.

As the film progressed, my procedure for doing the sketches continued to be challenged. At Budd Kidd Lake, where the siege of Vicksburg was shot, Andrew McLaglen implied that it was necessary for me to do a finished sketch immediately for the first scene. He showed me where he would place John Hammond, who would be drawing the naval siege guns before the city. He also explained casually that the drawing should include a bluff, topped by the burning city of Vicksburg, in the background. The city would later be incorporated in the film as a matt painting.

With some anxiety, I sat in the appointed location and began to draw. John Geyser, the hero, could not possibly have found it more difficult than trying to draw amidst the frantic activity of the technicians, actors, and extras. Fortunately, the extras were having to rehearse, and this gave me an approximation of what John would see as he drew.

Forty-five minutes later, adrenalin flowing, I shakily presented the drawing to the director for inspection. Having been asked to accomplish that which seemed impossible, it was performed. Such was the rule, rather than the exception, for everyone involved in the making of "The Blue and The Gray".

Throughout the film, I was constantly being asked to draw that which wasn't there, and to have it completed yesterday. One evening about 9:00, Jonathan Zimmerman, the assistant director, called to tell me that a drawing would be needed the following morning for the slave camp scene. The sketch was to be of Kathy, John Geyser's sweetheart. Jonathan also informed me, in his irresistible manner, that Kathleen Beller, the actress who would play Kathy, was not yet in town. However, he thought he could get me some photographs of her from the casting department.

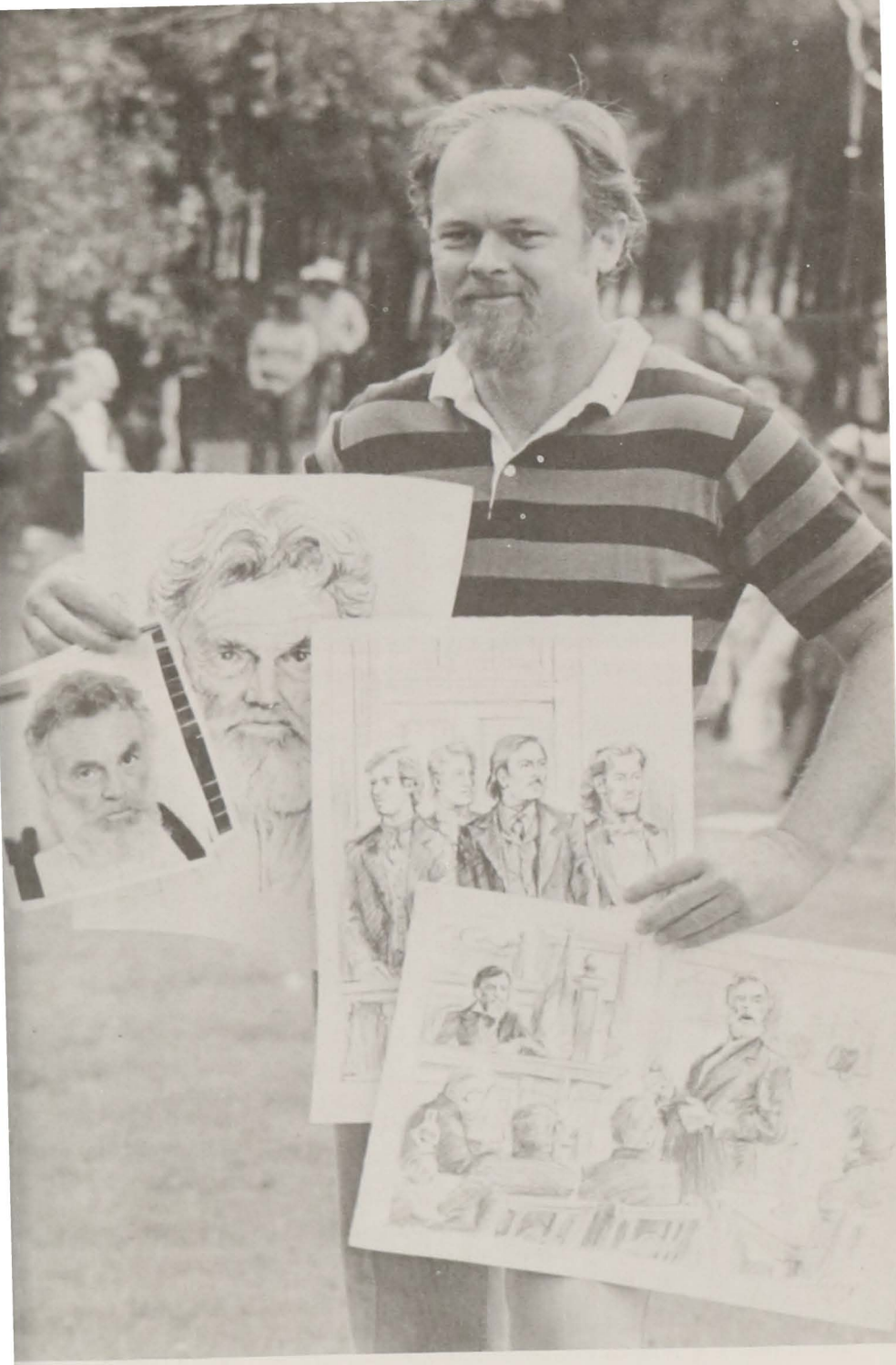
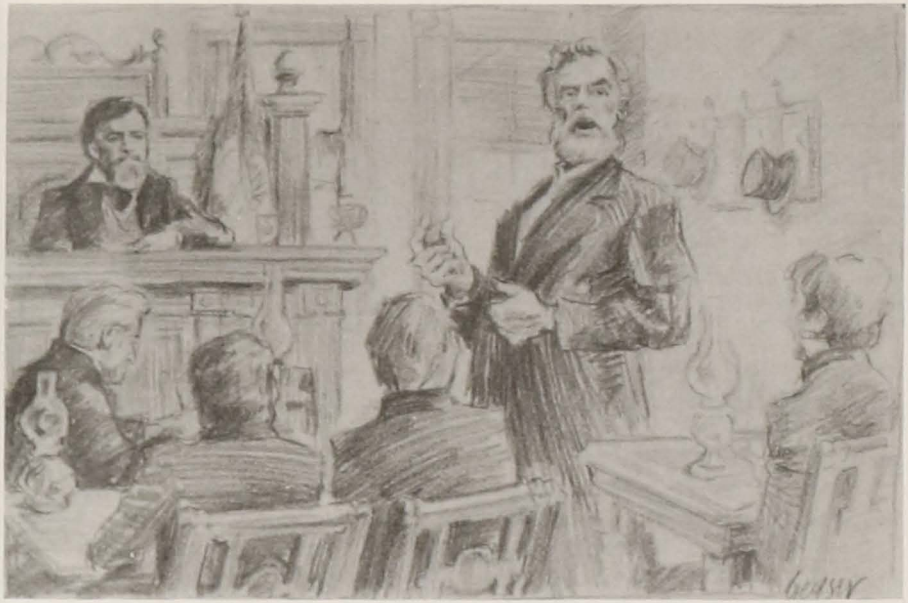


Photo: Southwest Times Record. *Jan Gosnell on location.*

Vicksburg with non-existent Warren County Court house drawn in

Naval siege guns in place with Vicksburg inserted in background



John Brown's trial in Judge Parker's court room

Water colors supposedly made during the Battle of the Wilderness

After rushing downtown and rummaging through several rooms at the Hilton Hotel, we came up with the photographs. They were found in the ingenue section of a motion picture catalog of actors and actresses. The book reminded me of a large high school annual. It contained two glamorous photos of Kathleen Beller, which were about the size of postage stamps.

The script set the drawing in Kathy's bedroom with the heroine in bed, demurely covering her breast with a bed cover. Rather than create this scene from my imagination, I asked my wife Mary to "stand in" or "sit in" as the situation demanded, for the actress. The finished drawing pictured our bed and blanket, Mary's hands and shoulders, with Kathleen Beller's head stuck on top. In the finished film, the close-up is never seen, and the drawing appears only briefly and at a distance.

Among the easiest sketches done for the movie were a series of water colors supposedly made during the Battle of the Wilderness viewed in John's sketchbook by Jonas Steele (played by Stacy Keach). Since the airing of the film, several persons have asked me if they were my sketches, suggesting that the style was somewhat different. Most of the art work done by John Geyser in the movie was straightforward reporting of what he witnessed. According to the script, The Wilderness drawings were to be the horrible fantasies of one who has seen too much war. Therefore, my approach to them was completely subjective and imaginative. When an artist works from his imagination, as opposed to reality, the result is often an alteration in style.

When I was hired to do the art work for "The Blue and The Gray" it was originally agreed that my job would be to act as "ghost" artist for John Hammond. The contract callled for approximately fifteen days on the set and some twenty sketches. Nevertheless, as the film progressed, the amount of time for me on the set, and the number of sketches wanted, increased considerably. Many of the drawings and paintings are seen only from a distance or were cut from the final print along with scenes in which they appeared.

Once I became established as a visible part of the movie's operation, all sorts of art projects came my way. For the art director, Gary Lee, I did set conceptions and "story board" drawings. A set conception was a large felt marker drawing, visually projecting how a predetermined set would appear when all construction was complete, with props, actors, and extras in place.

The "story board" drawings were done in the same media and were similar in content to the set conceptions, the difference being that instead of one drawing, there would be several drawings following the script, which depicted each scene in succession from the viewpoint of a different camera angle. Both the set conception and the "story board" drawings were tools provided for the director as an aid in visualizing how a location might be utilized.

The set decorator, David Horowitz, also employed me to do background paintings for John Geyser's room above the Gettysburg Chronicle, John's studio in Georgetown, and Abraham Lincoln's "deathbed room". All of these go relatively unnoticed in the film, but provided me with hours of work painting in water color and oil. Strangely enough, my paintings on the wall of Lincoln's deathbed room were of paintings of horses appearing in a paint-

ing of Lincoln's last moments by a nineteenth century artist.

John Sexton, the prop master, provided me with the tedious task of writing the Gettysburg Address and the Emancipation Proclamaiton in original script. He also supplied me with a pocket knife to carve Lincoln's initials into the stock of a fully operational Spencer rifle.

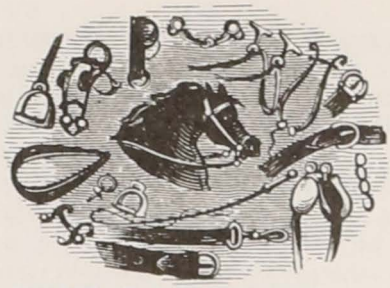
The writing of the Emancipation Proclamation eventually gave me a big break in the movies. The last page of the lengthy document was written about twenty times on parchment paper, so that a new page could be inserted each time Gregory Peck signed Lincoln's name before the camera. However, when time came for the close-up, Mr. Peck's forged signature was unacceptable to the director. Andrew called on my hand for the history-making shot.

Mr. Peck supplied me with his coat, which was somewhat tight through the shoulders, and with quill pen in hand, I set to practicing the famous signature. It was a simple task after writing the proclamation for two nights. Nevertheless, after examining my practice signatures, it appeared that in every case the second "a" had been left out of "Abraham".

When the moment arrived for the big shot, Andrew must have sensed my nervousness. I told him everything would be fine if I managed to spell the name correctly. He proceeded to tell me that Abraham was a simple first name spelled A-B-R-A-H-U-M. Then Jonathon Zimmerman spoke up saying that Andrew's spelling was incorrect. It was A-B-R-U-M. We all laughed, and when the director called for action, my hand signed the correct signature with robot accuracy.

For everyone who participated in the making of "The Blue and The Gray" it was a fertile ground for pictures and stories. Not just those of the motion picture itself, but those which sprang from the experience of its production. The cast, the crew, the extras, and the spectators took or looked at dozens of photographs. Civil War picture books circulated continuously. Many entertaining stories from past movies and Civil War reenactments were traded in off-moments. All of us rookies came away from our first film with individual stories of our own.

The cast and crew of Columbia Pictures were exceedingly helpful and friendly to me. It was an exhilarating four months on the set of "The Blue and The Gray", and I have them to thank for making my experience such a memorable one.



THE SADDLER — CRAFTSMAN OF ANOTHER DAY

By Pat Donat

The horse in today's energy-short world has become a romanticized means of transportation that required only a bag of oats and a bale of hay. True, but the horse, in order to serve his master, required many accouterments.

A working horse needed cruppers, collars, harness and reins. Even the riding horse needed a bridle, martingale and saddle. This equipment had to be manufactured and in the pre-Civil War period saddlers who made the equipment to keep horse and rider operating located small shops in the frontier neighborhoods.

In 1860, Benton County had six saddlers and one, Martin Goddard of Batie Township, kept a ledger that demonstrates the services rendered by this now nearly extinct band of artisans. Copies of this ledger are part of the holdings of the Washington County Historical Society.

The 36-year-old Tennessean kept the ledger from 1859 until December 1862 when it abruptly breaks off. The book is inscribed with Goddard's name—which he spells both "Godard" and "Goddard". In a different handwriting the ledger continues up to 1867 but lists only shoe repairing activities instead of the wide range of services carried on by Martin.

The saddler repaired and made harness and saddles for his immediate neighbors in Batie Township but he also had customers from other townships and a large number from the adjacent Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. Many of the customers were Cherokees who had settled in the northeastern part of Oklahoma after the Trail of Tears. Familiar names include Stand Watie, who became a general in the Confederate Army, and Dr. W.D. Polson who married Flora Ridge, daughter of Sarah Northrup Ridge (whose home in Fayetteville has been restored).

In the spring of 1859 Goddard spent $225.61 for supplies for his shop. These included 236 pounds of skirting (used in making saddles) and 313 pounds of harness material. Goddard does not indicate where he placed this order, but it could not have been nearby, since he paid $21.55 for transportation and insurance. Most of this was expended by November because he then listed 62 sides of leather, a quart of leather varnish and one-half gross of brass tacks as being in the shop.

In addition, he made an inventory of the shop in April. Among the more unusual items he named were five Morocco skins, 30 skeins of silk, a gross

of screws, 106 papers of tacks, sixteen dozen brass buckles of various sizes, three coffee sacks, and one bolt each of girth and bridle web, wooden stirrups, stirrup hangers, one yard of satinet, and six yards of drilling.

Equipment listed included five darning needles, two chairs, one dozen awls, four pounds of iron, four balls of thread. He set a value of $198.50 on his inventory.

Much of the profits of the business came from repairing equipment. In 1859 this amounted to $96.05 with $7.30 earned in repairing saddles. Two unusual items repaired were a pill bag, for which he was paid 50 cents, and a whip, apparently a favorite with its owner because it cost $4.75 to repair.

By far his largest sale item was saddles. During the time the ledger was kept this amounted to $996.25 with the biggest year being 1860 when he took in $496.90 for this item alone.

Most of his business dealt with everyday necessities such as cruppers, harness, collars, halters, straps, leather stirrups, bridles, reins, martingales, girths and belly bands, but he also made knife scabbards, a sword scabbard and one single dog collar.

Although most of his customers were neighbors, he did repair 21 bridles for a man who was a member of the Harmonial Vegetarian Society which was established in Benton County in 1860. This community was disbanded soon after the Civil War ended.

By the fall of 1859, Goddard was doing well enough that he decided to spend $11.75 to repair his house. He purchased 15 pounds of nails for $1.50, bought poles for building a chimney for 75 cents, paid 20 cents for two window glass, and $9 for five days of labor to get the work done.

While hard cash was no doubt important, Goddard also worked on a barter system and his work and supplies were frequently paid for by wood, bacon, beef, meal and corn, and in one instance by fish. He also accepted from Stand Watie a dressed deerskin for which he allowed $2 in credit.

Maysville was the largest settlement in Batie Township and it is believed that Adam Batie, from whom it received its name, was the first settler. Early settlers were mostly from Tennessee, although some came from Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky, with an occasional settler migrating from the northern states. They were described in an 1889 publication: "Nearly all were farmers and hunters, well acquainted with pioneer life. They were only moderately ambitious and their wants were not hard to satisfy." Saddlery is principally a leather trade and was established as a separate trade in England in the 13th century.

Some of the articles Goddard made are not familiar today. Few people know that a martingale passes between the horse's forelegs with one end fastened to a saddle girth and the other to the bridle. Hames are linked pieces of metal, fastened at the top and bottom by hamsestraps that fit around the collar. Cruppers are loop straps that pass under the horse's tail and are attached to the saddle pad of the harness.

The saddlery business picked up in 1861 as Benton County men and Cherokees began joining the ranks of the Confederate forces. Goddard did nearly $60 worth of work for men who were joining Capt. Dan McKissick's company. This company was one of four raised in Benton County to fight

on the side of the south. He also helped outfit companies joining Stand Watie's outfit. The accounts carried the name of the soldier and also, in each case, listed the name of the captain. It is not clear if the captain was underwriting the outfitting or if his name was a guarantee that the money would be forthcoming. Perhaps the debtor could be more easily tracked down if his captain's name was known.

There can be no doubt where Goddard's sympathies were, and one can't help feeling he would have been upset by a notation made by his successor, apparently in preparation for Federal forces moving into northern Arkansas. On one of the early pages of the ledger, in the same handwriting that completes the ledger, is listed directions for making "Yankey" harness. The tail piece was three feet and two and one-half inches; the bank band, three feet and six inches; the hip straps, two feet and ten inches; and breeching under the tail 45 inches, and over the hips 48 inches.

The ledger, except for two notations, is completely business-like. On one page is listed the notation: "Columbus E. Goddard started to California April 2, 1854." Just as cryptic was a note added Aug. 13, 1859: "Came home."

Customers of Goddard from 1859 through the early part of 1862 (their location is indicated where known):

D.L. & John Adair; Mrs. Mary Alexander, Batie Prairie; Andrew Anderson, Capt. Armstrong.

A.B. Bailey; L. Ballard; Albert Beal (Harmonial Vegetarian Society); Adair Bell (Stand Watie & Co.); Augustus Bell; Hooley Bell (Lucien B., nephew of Mrs. Stand Watie); E.O. & R.D. Blackstone; John & Mike Blevins, Batie Prairie; Jeff Boatright; John, Parson, and William Bolin; Capt. Buckhannon; Web Buffington; Joseph Burgess (Family settled on Lick Branch near Osage in 1839); John Burrack; W.F. Burrows; John Butler.

Parson Carruthers; David Chandler, Flint Twp. (moved to Benton County in 1846, county surveyor, elected to state legislature 1850); James Coal, Batie Prairie; Charles Cooe, Batie Prairie; Alexander Copeland; John Countryman, D.P. & James (Mt. Vernon Twp.) Covey; Andrew Cox.

Mrs. Dam; Thomas Daniels, Batie Prairie; James Delano; George, John Samuel & Thomas Denton, Batie Prairie; Joel Dethero; Anton Dickey (wagon maker, Sulphur Springs Twp.); Alexander Dobkins; Thomas Dunningan.

William Edmiston; Dr. Emmons; Lowery England.

Lewis Fair; James, Moses, & Mrs. Fields; Edmund Foster; John Freeman (merchant, Batie Prairie).

Columbus, Jesse, John, Nathaniel, Nelson & Ring Godard; Capt. L. Grabot; L.G. Graham; B. Grammar; Capt. Grashen; Mathew Green; Nathaniel Grissum; Caldean Gunter, Flint Twp.; James Gurgason.

Dr. Haden; David Hall, Batie Prairie; John H. & Levi Hardcastle; D.E. Hardin; Augustus Hardwick; Benjamin & James (with Capt. McKissick) Harmon; Dr. Ham Harner; Dr. Harness; L.B. & W.A. Hastings; F.M. Heaslet; W.H. Hendren (blacksmith, Wallace Twp.); James Hiser, Batie

Prairie; L.Hold; Richard Holland; David Holt, Wallace Twp.; Robert Howell, Dr. Hughes.

Virgil & William Jobe; Elizabeth Jones.

Elizabeth Keither; James Keith; Capt. Kelly.

Adam Ladd; Benjamin & James Landren; Charles Landsem; Samuel Leflors (merchant, Flint Twp.); Peter Letrip (?); John Ligano; Daniel Little, Sulphur Springs Twp.; Dr. Littlejohn; Dr. Long.

Mary Martin; Samuel Mary, Wallace Twp.; John Matlock; John & W.H. May, Batie Prairie; Tandy McGodard; Capt. McKissick (a Dan McKissick raised a cavalry company in the spring of 1861. He lived with David McKissick in Osage Township); Capt. McKline; Hugh McPherson (Harriet Candy, cousin of Watie's children, married a Hugh McPherson); James Moore.

William Naules; Jacob & Solomon Nidifer, Batie Prairie; Mark Nidifer; Moses Nifer, Mt. Vernon Twp.

Luther Orcutt, Wallace Twp.

Martin Pearcefield (miller, Wallace Twp.); John Philips, Wallace Twp.; Pleasant Phillips (settled 1.5 miles north of Maysville in 1840); P.M. Phillips (blacksmith, settled in Round Prairie in 1847); Samuel Phillips, Wallace Twp.; William Phillips; William C. Pierce.

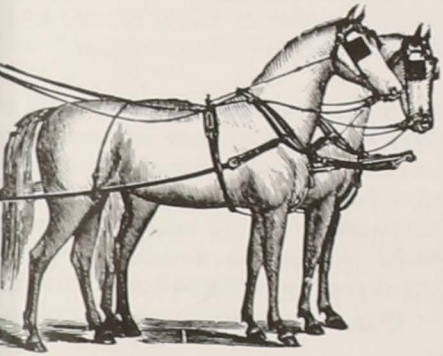
Charles Reed, Batie Prairie; Parson Reed (a George Reed was a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher living in Flint Twp.); John & P.V. (Batie Prairie) Rhea.

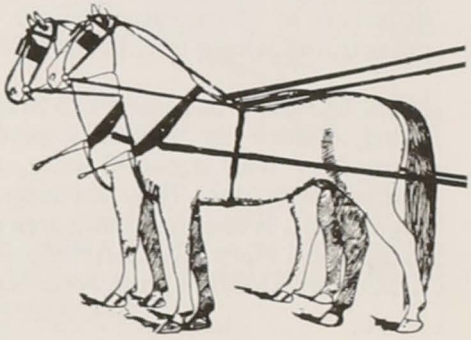
John Scott, Ball Twp.; William Shannon; Elijah Shipley; James Simpson; Andrew, Augustus, Beverly, Burton & George Smith; John Smith (merchant, Colville Twp.); Henry Spartman; Dr. Stone; Lisby Stover, W.A. Sutser.

C. Thomas & William Thomas; G.S., James Allen, Mathew, & William Thompson; Hugh Tinnin (a Capt. Hugh Tinnin of Maysville raised a company in the western part of Benton County, lived in Batie Prairie); William Tinnin; Melton Torance.

Joseph & Mrs. Vann.

Ensley (Batie Prairie) & Robert Wann; George & Moses Ward; Stand Watie, Cherokee Nation; James West; M. Whinery; Herbert & L.M. White; Thomas Willhite; Ose Williams; Charley Wilson, M.L. Witcher; Colonel Woody; W.R. Wooddy, John & Griffin Wright.





MRS. LEOTA TUBBS SCARBOROUGH, 242 - 189th Street, Golden Shores, Miami Beach, FL 33160: "I have been told that someone in our STIDHAM lineage has the family history, but I have been unable to locate this person. If anyone knows of such a history, I would be more than happy to pay for copying or whatever. Will exchange the Stidham family history I have. I am the granddaughter of Dr. William Oneal and Maude Burris Stidham. DAVID WAYNE STIDHAM (was he a tailor in Texas?) was born July 9, 1813 in Pennsylvania, died November 29, 1907 and is buried at Oak Hill Cemetery, near Eureka Springs, AR. Married Anna ONEAL May 6, 1835 at Philadelphia, PA.

"I am also interested in Dr. William Miller SCARBOROUGH (son of William Harrison Scarborough and Miranda Eliza Miller) born August 29, 1839 at Sumter Col, SC, died 1911 at Morrilton, AR, buried in Elmwood Cemetery there. Married Mary Frances Ellen METGER 1871. Researching: Scorborough, Schymos (Schmonsky-Szymonski-Schmonskie-Schmousky), Inge, Gains, Stidham, Burris, Tubbs, Watterson."

MRS. RUTH H. SMITH, 3215 Donalee Street, Fort Worth, TX 76119: "I am seeking information about my great-grandfather, Hiram BLAIR, during the years he lived in Arkansas. He was born in Illinois in 1811 and died in Johnson county, Texas in 1864. He was on the Crawford County Tax List for 1830 and on the Washington County Tax Lists 1836-7-8, and was H/H in 1840 US Census for Washington Co. Married Sarah Jane HEWITT (sp. may be wrong) ca 1831/32 in Arkansas and the following children were born in Arkansas: Sarah A. (1833); Elizabeth (1834); John H. (1838); William J. (1839); Jasper Green Washington (1842); Lora L. (1843); and James D. (1845). Moved to Johnson County, TX ca 1855 from Grayson County, TX where he moved in 1846. His land was said to be located near Summers in Washington County. Would also like to know names of his parents and where they lived in Illinois. Will exchange information."

MRS. ELMA A. DAVIS, 2475 Brubaker Road, Live Oak, CA 95953: "I am trying to trace my husband's genealogy. His grandmother was born and married in Washington County, Arkansas. His great-grandparents were married there, too. They are supposed to be buried in a cemetery close to Fayetteville. Is anyone in that area doing research on the following persons: Joseph and Mary (GOLLAHER) DUNLAP, William C. and Sarah Frances (DUNLAP) DAVIS? Or is anyone doing research on these surnames?"

Queries continued on next page

MRS. JEANNE REIDLE, Rt. 2, Verona, MO 65769 is looking for information on the Samuel ALBERTY family which lived in Washington County from the 1830s to 1880. Also, Samuel's son, Henry who married Sallie Ann LEWIS in 1857 in Washington County. Would especially like to know where these people are buried.

MOYA BLEVINS, 913 North Parsons Place, Santa Ana, CA 92703 is looking for descendants of William BLEVINS. Would be pleased to hear from anyone related to him. He was born 1842 in Richmond, VA and moved to AR.

MRS. EARL KANETZKY, 2724 Tether Trail, Austin, TX 78704 writes: "Still looking to find W.O. WILLIAMS' parents. I need to check out a Lancaster Williams, 40, male, TN; Hannah, 34, female; Jacob; Lucinda; Oliver, 3, male; AR; James; and a James H. WELDON, 21, male, KY. Also would like informaiton on D.O. WILLIAMS, John (died Civil War); George; David; Billie; and Robert Alexander, b. 25 Feb. 1853, Boston Mountain, Washington County. The information I have says W.O. served in the Civil War with four brothers, one of whom died in the war. He stated his mother was from Tennessee."

CHURCHLY DOINGS IN 1848

Copied from the Tennessee Baptist, Nashville, Tennessee March 16, 1848. Report from Washburn's Prairie, Barry Co., Missouri, February 1, 1848:

About the middle of December Bro. Israel Robards, a Baptist of our School, came from Bates Co. Mo. to Richland in Arkansas. After preaching to a large church of anti-baptists for 4 or 5 days they closed the doors against him (for the odium of "missionary" was attached to him) (sic). He then went to Fayetteville, a town fraught with infidelity.

He commenced preaching only of nights in the Methodist Church house...the meeting became so interesting that it continued every day and night for almost four weeks. Seventy-six persons were happily converted to the faith, including the most intelligent and influential citizens of the town. All except one of the resident lawyers believed, but none was baptized as there was no Baptist Church in the place. I went to the meeting two days before it closed, heard Bro. Robards preach...

He preached fifty sermons during the meeting; this is sowing seeds in order...the Cumberland and Methodist brethren deserve our gratitude for their friendship and kindness during the meeting. The whole town became like a family of brothers, all doors were open to entertain those who came from a distance.

Report by R.C. Hill

Notice this is the R.C. Hill who, in the year before this, with J.F. Mitchell, constituted Friendship Baptist Church which lay between what is now Springdale and Fayetteville.

Roger Logan of North Arkansas Association writes of an early Association: "We know that a Baptist Association existed here (north Arkansas) in 1834 because the records (of Crooked Creek Church) show that it sent a petitionary letter and one dollar to the Association to be held on War Eagle in Washington County. "All went anti-missionary."

THE ALLENS OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY, ARKANSAS

By Lloyd McConnell

EDITOR'S NOTE: As explained in the February 1982 FLASHBACK, Mr. McConnell has embarked on the monumental project of recording the names of all Washington county families (resident in the county more than 100 years) and documenting them as far as possible from the Society's records. The persons named in these records are, of course, not necessarily of the same lineage—they only carry the same name. Mr. McConnell will furnish a paper-bound copy of each name he has completed for $5.00. Write him in care of the Society—30 South College, Fayetteville, AR 72701).

Sheriff Lewis Evans took the census of 1829, listing only the heads of families. Among them he listed the name of

Allen, Jonathan.

The Census of 1830 also showing only the heads of families lists

Allen, Johnathan.

In 1840 the government made a federal census, listing only family heads. Among them were:

Allen, Jonathan
Allen, William

No state of origin or townships were shown.

Thereafter, the census was taken by the government every ten years. The 1850 Census for Washington County, Arkansas lists:

ALLEN,	Abram	48	TN	Prairie Township
	William	46	TN	
	Elizabeth	28	MO	
	Andrew	17	AR	
	Abram	15		
	William	9		
	Eliza	7		
	Mary	3		
ALLEN,	Andrew	38	TN	Prairie Township
	Matilda	30	VA	
	George	12	AR	
	Trent	10		
	Elizabeth	8		
	Lucy	5		
	James	3		

ALLEN,	Jonathan	55	SC	Vineyard Township
	Martha	50	VA	
	Malachi	28	LA	
	Henry	25	LA	
	William	22	AR	
	Mary	13		
	Thomas	11		
	Pinkney	9		
	Diottha?	6		

The 1860 Census for Washington County, Arkansas lists:

ALLEN,	John	60	NC	Mountain Township
	(Wagon Maker)			
	Mary	37	TN	
	Nancy	15	AR	
	Mary	12		
	Martha	10		
ALLEN,	Abe	60	TN	Prairie Township
	Jane	30	AL	
	Jane	8	AR	
	Isabella	7		
	James	4		
	Lerral	2		
	W.	20 mos.		
	Hugh	18 mos.		
ALLEN,	Andrew	50	TN	Prairie Township
	Matilda	40	VA	
	George	21	AR	
	Trenton	19		
	Elizabeth	17		
	Ann	14		
	James	12		
	William	10		
	Lurisin	8		
	Sam	4		
	Mary	2		
ALLEN,	Lou	50	KY	Richland Township
	Elizabeth	29	KY	
	William	12		
	Lillian	10		
	Ewing	8		
	Marion	6		
	Malissa	4		
	Arcia	1		
ALLEN,	William	58	TN	Prairie Township
	Elizabeth	42	MO	
	Abraham	24	AR	
	William	20		
	Eliza	18		
	Elizabeth	10		

The 1870 Census for Washington County, Arkansas lists:

ALLEN,	Thomas	68	NC	Marrs Hill Township
	Lucy	35	NC	
	M.S.	27	TN	
	Winney J.	22	TN	
	M.E.	15	TX	
ALLEN,	A.	63	SC	Brush Creek Township
	Sarah	50	TN	
	Joseph	20	TN	
	James	25	TN	
	Margaret	20	TN	
	John	18	TN	
ALLEN,	James	28	NC	Brush Creek Township
ALLEN,	Robert	36	TN	Brush Creek Township
	Ann	21	AR	
	S.F.	4	AR	
	T.R.	2	AR	
ALLEN,	E.J.	12	AR	Mountain Township
	T.R.	8	AR	
	M.A.	4	TX	
	Mary	2	AR	
	Nanny	Infant	AR	
ALLEN,	M.L.	34	TN	Mountain Township
	Margaret	35	TN	
ALLEN,	Abraham	34	AR	Prairie Township
	Catherine	33	AR	
	R.S.	2		
	E.E.	Infant	AR	
ALLEN,	Andrew	62	TN	Prairie Township
	M.H.	50	VA	
	George	31	AR	
	William	19		
	F.	16		
	C.	14		
	S.	12		
	Mary	10		
	S.A.	21		
ALLEN,	Edward	16	AL	
	S.	12	AL	
ALLEN,	Elizabeth	54	MO	Prairie Township
	S.F.	7	AR	
ALLEN,	James	42	AL	Prairie Township
	L.J.	18	AR	
	I.	17		
	James	13		
ALLEN,	W.S.	30	AR	Prairie Township
	Annette	28	AR	
	W.A.	Infant		

ALLEN,	W.W.	28	AR	Prairie Township
	H.	21		
	Nancy	36		
	Oscar	12		
	J.A.	54	GA	
ALLEN,	Thomas	55	NC	Richland Township
	M.	54	NC	
	T.M.	21	NC	
	E.	10	NC	
	J.M.	19	NC	
	R.	16	NC	
	Lee	13	NC	
	M.	11	NC	

The 1880 Census for Washington County, Arkansas lists:

ALLEN,	Amelia	50	NC	Mountain Township
ALLEN,	Abraham	44	AR	Prairie Township
	Catherine	43	TN	
	Robert Lee	13	AR	
	Sarah E.	11		
	Martha J.	8		
	William B.	3		
	Sterling R.	18		
ALLEN,	Nancy H.	45	AR	Prairie Township
	Osker	21		
ALLEN,	Preston	34	AR	Prairie Township
	Nancy J.	32	CA	
	John H.	13	TX	
	James E.	10	TX	
ALLEN,	William R.	40	AR	Prairie Township
	Anne E.	38		
ALLEN,	William A.	10	AR	Prairie Township
	Alfored J.	7		
	Edna	4		
	John	2		
ALLEN,	William H.	29	AR	Prairie Township
	Belle	29		
	Thomas A.	4		
	Joseph A.	2		
ALLEN,	David	35	KY	Richland Township
	Cynthia	34	KY	
	Nancy	12	KY	
	Thomas	10	AR	
	Marthy	8		
	David H.	3		
	Samuel E.	11 mo.		
ALLEN,	Thomas A.	34	GA	Brush Creek-Goshen Township

ALLEN,	W.C.	43	TN	Cane Hill Township
	Martha	33	TN	
	James S.	10		
	S.C.	9		
	Charles	8		
	Edgar	6		
	John	4		
	James	1		
ALLEN,	Charles	33	Mo	Illinois Township
	Maggie	34	NC	
	Sallie	17	TX	
	Allie	13	TX	
	Mattie	11	TX	
	Henry	9	AR	
	George	9		
	Mollie	7		
	Maud	5		
	Oma	2		
ALLEN,	Samuel C.	47	TN	Marrs Hill Township
	Mary Ann	25	TX	
	Lafayette	3	AR	
	Robert E.	1	AR	
	Thomas	79	NC	

WHOM THEY MARRIED

Men's brides (to 1900):

Abraham Allen	m. Jane Kinnibrugh	1850
Alfred Allen, 24	m. Miss Fannie Black, 19	1898
Charles Allen	m. Susan Fields	1/15/1874
C.J. Allen, 25	m. Bessie Babb, 20	11/16/1897
C.J. Allen, 34	m. Laura E. Galager, 27	9/30/1889
David Allen, 18	m. Miss Ella Check, 17	9/10/1895
Edgar Allen, 23	m. Miss Bessie Houston, 18	12/8/1897
James Allen	m. Matilda Marston	5/9/1878
James A. Allen, 24	m. Sallie Pettigrew, 22	1/16/1880
James A. Allen, 25	m. Nancy Miller, 20	5/26/1885
John Allen, 21	m. Emma Babb, 18	12/8/1897
John C. Allen, 35	m. Mary A. Fields	12/23/1879
J.W.N. Allen, 27	m. Annie Ham, 18	12/2/1896
Lee Allen, 27	m. Miss M.A. Justice	4/23/1895
Lemuel T. Allen, 26	m. Dixie Doss, 21	2/8/1885
N.W. Allen, 36	m. Miss May Davidson, 22	4/7/1895
R.L. Allen, 24	m. Miss Emma Cato, 21	8/24/1859
Robert Allen	m. Frissy Trotter	10/31/1879
Sam Allen, 21	m. Miss Susan Mayes	9/24/1891

We live this day within all the years of the past.

Kenneth L. Patton

S.G. Allen	m. M.A. Hicks	3/1/1874
Thomas Allen, 21	m. Nancy Watson	11/21/1888
Washington Allen	m. Henrietta Reed	1869
William Allen	m. America Arington	1869
William Allen	m. M.A. Henson	7/9/1879
William Allen	m. Mary Belle Cox	11/19/1878

Girls' bridegrooms (to 1900)

Carrie Allen	m. E. Watkins	
E.A. Allen	m. C.W. Smith	
Eliza Allen	m. W.S. McBroom	
Elizer Allen	m. J. Burket	
Emma Allen	m. W.E. Nelson	
Emma Allen	m. F.W. Harlan	
Fannie Allen	m. Elbert Black	
Hellen Allen	m. John Burks	
Jennie Allen	m. T.M. Blakemore	
Lizzie Allen	m. C.H. Dorman	
Mary Allen	m. John Cowan	
Mary Allen	m. A.L. Trent	11/30/1882
Mary Allen	m. J.C. Roberts	
Nancy Allen	m. Macy Smith	
N.L. Allen	m. William Heavens	
Orpha Allen	m. F.V. Main	
Sarah Allen	m. T. Mayberry	

WHERE THEY LIE

Abe Allen, 1836/1884	Allen (Pettigrew)
Abraham Allen, died 12-7-1869, 61 years	Kinnibrugh
Albert Allen, 1890/1892	Farmington
Andrew Allen, 1809/1883	Farmington
Andy Allen, 1834/1868	Allen
Allen, infant son of Angus, 4-22-1946	Combs
Augustus Allen, 1842/1927	Prairie Grove
Ben W. Allen, 1876/1958	Summers
Carmelia Francis Allen, 1844/1845	Allen
Charles Henry Allen, 1-26-1869/5-2-1948	West Fork
Charles T. Allen, 12-8-1891/8-11-1965	Mt. Comfort
Allen, a child, died at 11 mos. 18 days	Allen (Blakemore Farm)
Courtney Allen, 1854/1937	Farmington
Deika Ann Allen, 10-19-1860/2-29-1936	Prairie Grove
Dixie Allen, 5-28-1863/3-13-1901	Kinnibrugh
Edna Allen, 1880/1960	Cane Hill

Effie C. Howell Allen, 1836/1954 — Farmington
Emma Allen, 1871/1941 — Farmington
E.T. Allen, 4-24-1882/11-24-1926 — Oakland
Frank Allen, 1885/1958 — Prairie Grove
G.D. Allen, 1840/1911 — Farmington
George D. Allen, 1901/1962 — Farmington
Gladdis L. Allen, (daughter of TR & IC), 3-8-1901/6-11-1901 — Mt. Comfort
Geo. Pettigrew Allen, 1838/1839 — Allen
Guy F. Allen, 8-15-1881/2-4-1915 — Farmington
Halbert H. Allen, 8-21-1908/8-16-1930 — Cane Hill
Hattie M. Allen, (wife of J.E.), 6-28-1881/11-1-1902 — West (Cane Hill)
Ida Pettigrew Allen, 1862/1936 — Farmington
James Abraham Allen, (died Brest, France, WWI), 3-21-1894/10-16-1918 — Kinnibrugh
Jane Allen, died 7-4-1884, 53 years — Kinnibrugh
Jess Rudolf Allen, 1890-1960 — Farmington
Allen, daughter of JR & HM, 9-13-1901 — West (Cane Hill)
Jim F. Allen, 1878 — Cane Hill
Jodie M. Allen, 4-22-1907/10-1-1972 — Lincoln
John Allen, 1812/9-16-1868 — Allen (Blakemore Farm)
John Andrew Allen, 1884/1962 — Prairie Grove
Julian Allen, 7-13-1882/5-13-1843 — Prairie Grove
Launa Allen, 1883/1957 — Prairie Grove
Laura Matilda Allen, (wife of Charles Henry), 1869/1954 — West Fork
Lemuel Allen, 12-26-1885/6-15-1887 — Kinnibrugh
Leroy B. Allen, died 6-23-1894 — Prairie Grove
Lila Allen, Marker only — Kinnibrugh
Lottie Fitzgerald Allen, (wife of Dan M., Sr.), 10-18-1897/9-17-1963 — Evergreen
Lucy Allen, 1881 — Farmington
Lucy Jane Allen, 1888/1952 — Farmington
Martha E. Allen, 12-17-1847/11-5-1914 — Cane Hill
Mary Allen, (Auntie), 1848/1927 — Prairie Grove
Mary Allen, 1859/1895 — Farmington
Mary Ann Allen, 10-6-1854/3-11-1931 — Rheas Mill
Mary E. Allen, 1886/1963 — Summers
Mary Kate Allen, (wife of D.M.A.), 9-18-1876/10-23-1902 — Evergreen
Mary Josephine Allen, 1843/1851 — Allen
Matilda Allen, 1821/1905 — Farmington
Mattie Allen, 1871/1903 — Farmington
Mildred S. Allen, (wife of Charles T.), 8-11-1904 — Mt. Comfort
Millie Allen, died 12-11-1869, age 8 — Kinnibrugh
Myrtle Cuzick Allen, (wife of Hugh Allen), 3-3-1887/8-24-1931 — Garrett Creek
Nellie M. Allen, 2-20-1895/1-23-1933 — Prairie Grove
Rex Allen, No Marker — Kinnibrugh
Rob Allen, No Marker — Farmington

Robert Lee Allen, 1867/1934	Farmington
Sallie Allen, 1862/1935	Farmington
Samuel G. Allen, 8-16-1829/1-3-1913	Rheas Mill
T. and D. Allen, 3-31-1889/1890	Kinnibrugh
Walter Allen, 1-19-1873/10-18-1904	Farmington
William Allen, 1804/1868	Allen
William C. Allen, 6-3-1837/5-6-1919	Cane Hill
William W. Allen, 1-15-1848/12-17-1898	Farmington
Zebulon Montgomery Allen, 1847-1848	Allen
Z.L. Allen, 7-4-1852/9-19-1923	Prairie Grove

WHERE THEY SETTLED

Abraham Allen settled in Section 9, Township 16 North, Range 31 West
A. Allen secured patent to lands in Section 28, Township 16, Range 31; also in Section 27, and in Section 36.
Andrew Allen held title to lands in Sections 22 and 33 in Township 16, Range 31.
James A. Allen settled in Section 18, Township 16, Range 31.
Jonathan Allen bought in Section 13, Township 13, Range 33, down Evansville way.
J. Allen bought in Section 24, Township 13, Range 33, nearby.
John H. Allen purchased in Section 14, Township 15, Range 30.
Julia A. Allen got a patent to lands in Section 27, Township 16, Range 31.
Washington Allen chose Section 34, Township 16, Range 31.
William Allen held title to land in Section 27, Township 16, Range 31.
William Allen's title was in Section 37, Township 17, Range 32.

ARKANSAS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

The Arkansas Historial Association annual meeting will be held this year in Fort Smith April 21-23. All members of state, county and local history societies are invited to attend. Banquet speakers for the Friday and Saturday sessions will be Glenn Shirley of Stillwater, OK and Edwin C. Bearss, chief historian of the National Park Service. Both men have written books on Arkansas history. Shirley will speak on "The Hanging Judge". For further information on the meeting, contact Arkansas Historical Association, 12 Ozark hall, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

HOLLAND BIBLE RECORD

By Dorothy Ware Wilson

This family lived on the Washington-Benton County line in the Thornsberry community.

William Henry Holland, born 23 September 1855.

Nancy Octavia Arthurs, born 21 October 1859.

Married on 10 January 1877, by M.D. Steele, ordained elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

BIRTHS

Elmore Joseph Holland, born 29 November 1877
Clara Price Holland, born 27 March 1879
Olover Waldo Holland, born 20 December 1880
Lura Zorada Nutherland Holland, born 27 June 1882
Estelle Holland, born 28 March 1884
Octavia Lee Holland, born 24 November 1885
Henry Dossen Holland, born 21 April 1887
Fred Arthur Holland, born 8 December 1888
Gertrude Idora Holland, born 12 December 1890
Annie Arnette Holland, born 9 November 1893

MARRIAGES

Elmore Joseph Holland to Susie May Higgs, 23 July 1899
Clara Price Holland to Joseph Simpson Kirkland, 11 May 1902
Estelle Holland to Done Milton Phillips, 30 March 1902
Lura Holland to William Newton Littrell, 14 February 1909
Dosson H. Holland to Effie Mitchell, 3 January 1910
Octavia Holland to John F. White, 28 August 1910
Gertrude Holland to Arvel Aaron, 30 July 1916
Fred Holland to Josie Bell, 22 October 1916
Ann Holland to Jack Smith, 14 October 1917

DEATHS

Olover Waldo Holland, died 7 September 1900
Estelle Holland Phillips, died 2 August 1918
Nancy Octavia Holland, died 3 February 1934
William Henry Holland, died 19 February 1941
Sisters Clara Kirkland and Octavia White
died two hours apart on 6 September 1970

NOTES ON FUNERAL SERVICE OF WILLIAM H. HOLLAND

at Thornsberry Methodist Church by Rev. Will Sherman,
21 February 1941 (on microfilm at Fayetteville Library)

William Henry Holland was born in Indell County, North Carolina, near Statesville, 23 September 1855 (son of William J. and Sarah Moore Holland). In the fall of 1868 he came with his parents William J. and Sarah

N. Holland to Benton County, Arkansas and settled on Lick Branch, where he grew to manhood (north of Thornsberry Cemetery).

He was united in marriage to Octavia Arthurs, 10 January 1877 near Healing Springs.

To this union were born ten children: Elmer J., Mrs. Clara Kirkland, Oliver W., Mrs. Lura Littrell, Mrs. Estell Phillips, Mrs. Octavia White, Dosson H., Fred A., Mrs. Gertrude Aaron, and Mrs. Ann Smith. All are living except Oliver, who died at the age of 19, and Mrs. Phillips who died at the age of 34. Mrs. Holland died 3 February 1934.

The children are all present save one, Elmer, who lives near El Paso, Texas.

Goodspeed, page 850, provides this information:

William J. Holland, born 1812 Maryland, and Sarah (Moore) Holland, born 1818, N.C. were parents of Martha Jane Holland, Guthredge Lee Holland b. 1844, Thomas M. Holland b. 1848, Josephine Holland, and William Henry Holland b. 1855.

NEW GENEALOGY TOOL

Thomas Allen Bruce, M.D. has presented to the Washington County Historical Society a two-volume, hard-covered history: *"The Hodge-Hodges Book"*. Volume I is *"Descendants of William Riley Hodge, M.D."* and includes a comprehensive history of the family and a carefully annotated and complete genealogy. Major related family surnames are: James, Dowell, Keeling, Lahon, Copelin and Smith. Volume II is *"Reference Source Book for Hodge-Hodges Research"*. This valuable tool for genealogists can be purchased from Dr. Bruce, 4 Hillandale, Little Rock, AR 72207. The price for each volume is $9.50 softback, and $13.50 hardback (both are postpaid prices).

CORRECTION

The story "More About the Hannah Family" by Mrs. Robert D. Skelton in the May 1982 issue contained an error. On page 39, item 2, concerning Robert Henry, the third line should have read: "m. Lucinda Hypasia Wheeler 26 May 1892, Washington County, daughter of Richard Alburn Wheeler and Ella Elizabeth West." Ye Editors regret this omission.

THE CENTENARIAN—PETER MANKIN

By Ouida Hunter Harkreader

(The story which follows ran originally in the November 1970 FLASHBACK and we are reprinting it for the benefit of those who never saw it, and also because we have recently received from Mrs. Louallen Fine of Lincoln this rare old picture of Peter Mankin taken when he was 111 years old. The picture came to Mrs. Fine through Peter's daughter Millie Mankins Fine, to her son Zack Fine, and then to Zach's son, Louallen Fine. We wonder how many more 112-year-old photos are still in existence!)

He lived to be 111 years, 3 months and 11 days old. In 1781, at the age of eleven, he saw George Washington's army as it marched to meet Cornwallis at Yorktown...and he is reputed to have whipped the legendary Mike Fink in a rough and tumble fight on a riverboat at Louisville, Kentucky.

He was Peter Mankin(s), my great-great-great-grandfather. According to Mrs. Dan Wofford of Jay, Oklahoma, an old family Bible states the parents of Peter and his elder brother Walter were John and Masa Mankin (Note 1).

Born September 19, 1770 near Annapolis, Maryland, Peter spent his early years around Alexandria, Virginia, where as a mere boy he was bound to a baker to learn the trade. However, because of a boyish prank (he had thrown a duck into the air to watch it fly), the baker gave him a severe flogging and he ran away.

There is no record of Peter during the intervening years until September 23, 1803. On this date, at the age of 33, in Orange County, North Carolina, he married Rachel Bracken (Note 2) Lewis, widow of Zachariah Lewis and the mother of three children at the time of her marriage to Peter (George, Lydia and Bracken Lewis). (Note 3)

Peter and Rachel had eleven children,. six sons (Note 4) and five daughters. Three sons, John B., William and Walter, namesake of his uncle, were born in Orange County, North Carolina. The remaining children were born in Floyd County, Kentucky, where the Peter Mankin and the Walter Mankin families moved in 1809. They settled on the Big Sandy River at a place called Block House, seven miles below Prestonburg.

The other three sons and five daughters of Peter and Rachel Mankins, born in Floyd County, were: Peter, Jr., Henry, Samuel, Edith (m. Enos Mills), Rachel (m. Jonathan Fine), Millie (m. William B. Fine), Sarah, and Elizabeth.

While in Kentucky, Peter Sr. has been referred to as a backwoodsman, farmer and hunter, who would take his produce and hides in a canoe to sell at Louisvillle. He also operated a distillery. Always he was noted for his great strength, courage and endurance. In his political views he was a Whig and then a Democrat. He belonged to a military company and twice stood for the draft in the War of 1812. He was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church.

It is not known if, like Boone, he was having trouble with land claims, but for a year he went to the newly-opened country of Illinois, then back to Kentucky. In the year 1833 Peter Mankin left the Blue Grass state and followed his son Peter Jr. to what is now Washington County, Arkansas, where they settled on the Middle Fork of the White River. Here Peter Sr. lived for the rest of his life, except the one time in 1836 when he returned to his old home in Kentucky to visit relatives and friends.

What about Walter, Peter's older brother? He was reputed to be an explorer, a restless pioneer, and may have been one of the first settlers of Kentucky. In William Connelley's published account of the founding of Harmon's station and the settlement of the Big Sandy Valley, it is stated that in 1763, Connelley, Harmon, Daniel Boone, Walter Mankin and others camped on the Big Paint Creek for six weeks. If this Walter Mankin was the brother of Peter, there is evidently an error in the date. Other Kentucky historical reports place a Walter Mankin with Harmon about 1787 (Note 5).

The next Mankin reference we find is that a brother of Peter, whom we assume to be Walter, came through Alexandria, Virginia, sometime after

Washington's army marched to meet Cornwallis. Where this brother had been is unknown. But it could well be that he had returned from Kentucky.

Just when or where Walter Mankin was born is not known. Nor is it definitely known what year he married Millie Stalcop, but their daughter Nancy was born December 31, 1799, and the 1800 Orange County (North Carolina) census lists Walter Mankin as head of household.

What sort of man was Peter who in his five score and eleven years had heard the liberty bell ring freedom to a new nation and had lived through the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Civil War?

According to the Guinness Book of Records, Peter Mankin would have been the third oldest man who ever lived whose age was proven. He had always been used to hard work and his habits were regular. He had never had a decayed tooth in his life, but lost five that were extracted when he was 105 because they became loose. He chewed tobacco vigorously and all his adult life had used "bitters, good whiskey and yellow root" as a tonic. In later years his eyesight failed him, but with the aid of his cane he would get around unassisted. All of his life he remained very alert, but in his last years he would become forgetful.

In an interview with the Arkansas Gazette in the summer of 1877, he acknowledged to the reporter that God had always been good to him and said, "I know I must die sometime and afterward go to judgement. They can use this old body anyway, but cannot touch the soul."

In 1862, Peter Mankin I was held captive by the Union Army for three days. This was just prior to the battle of Pea Ridge and he was being questioned on the location of the Confederate troops. Peter was 91 years old then. Upon his release, he told the frantic womenfolk, "They would never have gotten anything out of me."

On Peter Mankin's 100th birthday, his son Peter Jr. and the Masons gave a dinner for him, attended by 500 guests. People came from miles around on foot, by horseback, carriage and wagon, to pay their respects to the venerable old patriarch. Long tables, covered with new white cloths, were placed under the trees in the yard of the homeplace. Seven hundred pounds of beef, mutton and pork were barbecued, as well as many chickens. My grandmother was one of the great-grandchildren serving the food.

On his 111th birthday, an informal open house was held in his honor. Among others visiting him that day were George Lewis, his stepson who was then 86, John Van Hoose, his son-in-law, 89, and Polly Van Hoose, his daughter-in-law, 80. (Note 3)

Peter Mankin died December 30, 1881. He had been sick only two days. On Thursday morning, the 29th of December, he took a chill that lasted about an hour. About midnight Thursday night, he threw the covers off the bed and started to put his feet on the floor. His son, Peter Jr., handed him a cup of water that he'd said he wanted, and after drinking a few sips, old Peter lay down again. It was noticed that he was breathing a little harder than usual, and in about five minutes he was gone.

In the picturesque little Reese, or Old Baptist Cemetery, near Sulphur City, Arkansas, are two elongated, coffin-shaped vaults of native red stone.

Roughly chiseled on the top of one, so moss-covered it is barely readable, is the inscription:

In Memory of Peter Mankins
Died December 30, 1881
Age 111 years, 3 months

As J.H. Van Hoose said, "Those who knew him best, loved him most. If he had ever had an enemy, he had outlived them all."

Note 1: Peter's mother, Masa, reportedly died in Kentucky in 1844. Who she lived with at that time is not known. There are many gaps to be filled in the life of Walter as well as in the early life of Peter. Mrs. R.V. Close, Mrs. Earl Train, Mrs. Hildy Crawford, Mrs. Bob Dixon and many others have spent years researching and exchanging information on the Mankin and allied families, but many questions are still unanswered. We would appreciate hearing from any Kentucky descendants or historians who might have information.

Note 2: Rachel was a descendant of William Bracken, Yorkshire, England, who landed in Philadelphia on the Brittania, August 25, 1669. Her mother, Rachel Stalcop Bracken, was a descendant of John Stalcop (nickname adopted by Jan Andriessen) who first came to American on the "Key of Kalmar", a Swedish ship that landed in Delaware in 1640. The marriage of Rachel Mankin's father, Isaac Bracken, to the mother, Rachel Stalcop, is recorded in the records of old Swedes Church, Wilmington, Delaware on August 31, 1769.

Note 3: On March 22, 1813 in Floyd County, Lydia Lewis (Peter's step-daughter) married John Van Hoose (grandson of Mary Boone Bryant, Daniel's sister). On the same day, Lydia's brother, George Washington Lewis, married Nancy Mankin (daughter of Peter's brother Walter).

After the death of Peter's son, Walter, and his step-daughter Lydia, John Van Hoose married 2nd Polly Low Mankin.

On December 23, 1819, Bracken Lewis married a girl noted for her great beauty, Matilda Preston, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Vaughn Preston, who lived near what is now known as the town of Paintsville. Bracken and Matilda were the parents of 15 children.

Note 4: Samuel married Docia Williams and had 14 children. On November 9, 1820, John B. married Mary (Polly) Sloan in Floyd County. Walter (son of Peter) married Polly Low (see Van Hoose above), a niece of Isaac Preston. Henry never married as he was killed in an accident in Floyd County when quite a young man, as was William, who was killed by a horse at Paintsville about 1833. William was survived by his widow, Mahalia Preston Mankin (the daughter of Isaac Preston) and their two children. On August 21, 1834, Mahalia married (2nd) George Litteral. George and Mahalia lived on a farm on Bobbs Branch.

After moving to Arkansas, Peter Jr. married Narcissis Mills. They had ten children. Their daughter Rachel (Mrs. W.R. Ballard), was my grandmother's mother. At one time, Jr. was one of the richest men in

Washington County, but lost most of his money during the Civil War. Peter Jr. lived a very colorful and eventful life. Many available articles have been written about him.

Note 5: In the book "Mike Fink" by Blair and Main, William Elsey Connelley is quoted as saying he knew the Mankin family very well, an evident fact as he stated, "Peter Mankin moved to Arkansas where he lived to be 111 years old." However, Connelley was born in 1855 and he was reporting occurrences before his birth. I am trying to locate the portion of Connelley's original manuscript that refers to Mankin. The October 16, 1779 Petition from Boone's Fort regarding land titles, included in the deposition, along with the signature of Daniel Boone, the name of a James Mankins, who had been killed either in defense of the fort or in hunting.

HISTORY AWARDS ANNOUNCED

The Arkansas Historical Association awards annually two prizes in Arkansas history.

The first, the Violet B. Gingles Award, established in memory of the late Violet B. Gingles of Benton, Arkansas, carries a $300 prize and a framed certificate. The award is given to the person writing the best manuscript article on an Arkansas subject. The article can deal with any phase of the history of the state or with any individual connected with its history. It must not have been previously published.

The second prize, the Lucille Westbrook Local History Award, established in honor of a prominent local historian of Nashville, Arkansas, carries a $200 prize and a framed certificate. This award is for the best manuscript article on a local Arkansas subject, dealing with some phase of neighborhood, city, county, or regional Arkansas history, or some person associated with local history. Submissions may not have been published previously.

Any person is eligible to submit manuscripts for these two prizes.

Manuscripts should be no more than thirty-five pages, double-spaced, and must be documented. The footnotes should be typed double-spaced on separate sheets at the back of the article, and need not be counted as part of the overall text, but should be numbered. The title page should contain the full title, the author's full name, a complete address with telephone numbers, and the name of the contest being entered. All entries must be submitted in triplicate—original and two copies. All entries, including illustrations, become the possession of the Arkansas Historical Association and will not be returned to the author. All articles, including the winners, will be considered for publication in the Arkansas Historical Quarterly, although publication cannot be guaranteed.

Winners will be announced at the annual meeting of the Association in April 1983. Deadline for submission is March 1, 1983, to: Arkansas Historical Association, Room 12, Ozark Hall, Department of History, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

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